



**Austro-Hungarian
Orders, Medals and Decorations
Volume VII: Table Medals, Part II:
1701-1799**



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Table of Contents

Introduction.....	10
Liberation of Corpi Commemoration Medal (1701)	11
Liberation of Cremona Commemoration Medal (1702)	12
Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (1702).....	14
Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (1702).....	15
Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (1702).....	16
Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (1702).....	17
Victory over the French Commemorative Medal (1702).....	18
Capture of the Rothenberg Fortress Commemorative Medal (1703).....	19
Hochstadt Victory Table Medal (1704)	20
Battle of Hochstadt Commemorative Medal (1704)	21
Battle of Hochstadt Commemorative Medal (1704)	22
Battle of Hochstadt Commemorative Medal (1704)	23
Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (1704).....	25
Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (1704).....	26
Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (1704).....	27
Liberation of Augsburg and Ulm Commemoration Medal (1704).....	28
Liberation of Augsburg Commemoration Medal (1704).....	29
Liberation of Swabia Commemorative Medal (1704).....	30
Emperor Joseph I Golden Honor Medal (Round) (1705).....	31
Emperor Joseph I Golden Honor Medal (Oval) (1705).....	32
Emperor Joseph I Golden Honor Medal (Oval) (1705).....	33
Capture of Barcelona Commemorative Medal (1705)	34
Allied Victory in the War of the Spanish Succession Commemorative Medal (1706).....	35
Allied Victory in the War of the Spanish Succession Commemorative Medal (1706).....	36
Duke of Marlborough Victories in Brabant and Flanders Commemorative Medal (1706).....	37
Victories in Brabant and Flanders Commemorative Medal (1706).....	38
Victories in Brabant and Flanders Commemorative Medal (1706)	39





Table of Contents

Table Medals (Part II continued)

The Siege of Barcelona Commemorative Medal (1706)	40
The Victories at Barcelona and Ramilliers Commemoration Medal (1706)	41
The Victories at Barcelona, Madrid and Ramilliers Commemorative Medal (1706).....	42
Liberation of Augsburg and Ulm Commemoration Medal (1706).....	43
Prince Eugene of Savoy Italian Victories Commemorative Medal (1706)	44
Capture of Naples Commemorative Medal (1707).....	45
Capture of Naples Commemorative Medal (1707).....	46
Siege of Lille Commemorative Medal, (1708).....	47
Capture of Lille Commemorative Medal (1708)	48
Capture of Lille Commemorative Medal (1708)	49
Capture of Lille Commemorative Medal (1708)	50
Capture of Lille Commemorative Medal (1708)	51
Capture of Lille Commemorative Medal (1708)	52
Capture of Tournai Commemorative Medal (1708)	53
Liberation of Ghent Commemorative Medal (1708).....	54
Oudenaarde Victory Commemorative Medal (1708)	55
Oudenaarde Victory Commemorative Medal (1708)	56
Victory at Oudenaarde and Lille Commemorative Medal (1708).....	57
Flanders Campaign Victory Commemoration Medal (1708).....	58
Conquest of Tournai Commemorative Medal (1709)	59
Conquest of Tournai and Mons Commemorative Medal (1709)	60
Conquest of Tournai Commemorative Medal (1709).....	61
Conquest of Tournai Commemorative Medal (1709)	62
Capture of Tournai Commemorative Medal (1709).....	63
Battle at Malplaquet Commemoration Medal (1709)	64
Battle at Malplaquet Commemoration Medal (1709)	65
Treaty with Pope Clemens XI Commemoration Medal (1709)	66
Victorious Battles of 1710 in Flanders Commemoration Medal (1710).....	67
The Capture of Aire Commemorative Medal (1710)	68





Table of Contents

Table Medals (Part II continued)

The Capture of Douay Commemorative Medal (1710)	69
The Victory Over the French in Catalonia and Aragon Commemorative Medal (1710)	70
The Victory in the Battle of Almenar Commemorative Medal (1710)	71
Coronation of Charles VI and the Relief of Cordona Commemoration Medal (1711).....	72
The Capture of Quesnoy Commemoration Medal (1712)	73
The Peace of Utrecht Commemorative Medal (1713).....	74
Treaty of Rastatt Commemorative Medal (1714).....	75
Treaty of Rastatt Commemorative Medal (1714).....	77
Treaty of Rastatt Commemorative Medal (1714).....	79
Treaty of Rastatt Commemorative Medal (1714).....	81
Treaty of Rastatt Commemorative Medal (1714).....	83
Treaty of Rastatt Commemorative Medal (1714).....	85
Treaty of Rastatt Commemorative Medal (1714).....	87
Treaty of Rastatt Commemorative Medal (1714).....	89
Treaty of Rastatt Commemorative Medal (1714).....	91
Baden Peace Treaty Commemorative Medal (1714)	93
Baden Peace Treaty Commemorative Medal (1714)	94
Utrecht Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (1714).....	95
Frankfurt Am Main Shoot Commemoration Medal (1715).....	96
Victory at Peterwardein Commemoration Medal (1716).....	97
Victory at Peterwardein Commemoration Medal (1716).....	98
Victory at Peterwardein Commemoration Medal (1716).....	100
Victory at Peterwardein Commemoration Medal (1716).....	102
Capture of Temesvar Commemoration Medal (1716)	103
Capture of Temesvar Commemoration Medal (1716)	104
Capture of Temesvar Commemoration Medal (1716)	105
Capture of Temesvar Commemoration Medal (1716)	106
Capture of Temesvar and Belgrade Commemoration Medal (1716).....	107
War with France Commemorative Medal (1717)	108





Table of Contents

Table Medals (Part II continued)

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (1717).....	110
Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (1717).....	112
Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (1717).....	113
Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (1717).....	115
Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (1717).....	116
Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (1717).....	117
Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (1717).....	119
Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (1717).....	120
Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (1717).....	121
Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (1717).....	122
Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (1717).....	123
French Betrayal Commemoration Medal (1717).....	125
Victories over the Turks Commemoration Medal (1717)	126
Naval Victory over the Turks Commemoration Medal (1718)	127
Naval Victory Over Spain Commemoration Medal (1718).....	128
Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medal (1718)	129
Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medal (1718)	130
Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medal (1718)	131
Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medal (1718)	132
Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medal (1718)	133
Battle of Capo Passero Commemoration Medal (1718).....	134
Capture of Sicily Commemoration Medal (1720)	135
Capture of Sicily Commemoration Medal (1720)	136
Capture of Sicily Commemoration Medal (1720)	138
Peace of Vienna Commemoration Medal (1725).....	139
Peace of Vienna Commemoration Medal (1725).....	140
Second Peace of Vienna Commemoration Medal (1732).....	141
Second Peace of Vienna Commemoration Medal (1732).....	142
Victory Over the French at Lombardy Commemoration Medal (1734)	143





Table of Contents

Table Medals (Part II continued)

Victory Over the French on the Moselle Commemoration Medal (1735)	144
Victory Over the French on the Moselle Commemoration Medal (1735)	145
Peace with France Commemorative Medal (1735)	146
Peace with France Commemorative Medal (1735)	148
Death of Prince Eugene of Savoy Commemoration Medal (1736).....	149
Death of Prince Eugene of Savoy Commemoration Medal (1736).....	150
Peace with France and Spain Commemoration Medal (1737).....	151
Peace with France and Spain Commemoration Medal (1737).....	152
Peace with France, Spain and Sardinia Commemoration Medal (1739).....	154
Maria Theresia Honor Medal (1740-1754).....	155
Death of Charles VI and Outbreak of the First Silesian War Commemorative Medal (1741)...	158
Treaty of Breslau Commemorative Medal (1742).....	159
Victory at Braunau Commemoration Medal (1743)	160
Maria Theresia Patroness of the Army Commemoration Medal (1743)	161
Conquest of Prague Commemoration Medal (1743).....	162
Capture of Prague Commemoration Medal (1744).....	163
Recapture of Prague Commemoration Medal (1744).....	164
Recapture of Prague Commemoration Medal (1744).....	165
Crossing the Rhein Commemorative Medal (1744)	166
Crossing the Rhein Commemorative Medal (1744)	167
Franz I Honor Medal (1745-1765).....	168
Peace with Bavaria Commemoration Medal (1745)	170
Peace with Bavaria Commemoration Medal (1745)	171
Peace with Bavaria Commemoration Medal (1745)	172
Peace of Dresden Commemoration Medal (1745)	173
Peace of Dresden Commemoration Medal (1745)	174
Peace of Dresden Commemoration Medal (1745)	175
Peace of Dresden Commemoration Medal (1745)	176





Table of Contents

Table Medals (Part II continued)

Peace of Dresden Commemoration Medal (1745)	177
Peace of Dresden Commemoration Medal (1745)	178
Victory in Italy Commemoration Medal (1746).....	179
Peace of Aachen Commemoration Medal (1748)	180
Founding of the Military Invalid House Commemoration Medal (1750)	181
Military Invalid House Construction Commemoration Medal (1751)	182
Military Maria Theresia Honor Medal, oval, (1754-1765).....	183
Military Maria Theresia Order Foundation Medal (1757).....	185
Victory at the Battle of Kolin Commemoration Medal (1757).....	188
Victory at the Battle of Kolin Commemoration Medal (1757).....	190
Victory at the Battle of Kolin Commemoration Medal (1757).....	191
Liberation of Prague Medal (1757).....	192
Liberation of Prague and Conquest of Breslau Medal (1757).....	194
Victory at Hochkirch Commemoration Medal (1758)	195
Liberation of Olmutz Commemoration Medal (1758)	195
Silesian War Commemoration Medal (1758).....	197
Victory at Dresden Commemoration Medal (1759)	198
Award of the Order of the Golden Fleece to Prince Starhemberg and Count Cobenzel Commemoration Medal (1759).....	199
Capture of Prussian Soldiers Commemoration Medal (1759).....	200
Re-conquest of the Klotzko Fortress in Glatz Medal (1760).....	201
Victory at Landshut Commemoration Medal (1760).....	202
Capture of Schweidnitz Commemoration Medal (1761).....	203
Hoch und Deutschmeister Commemorative Medal (1761).....	204
Hoch und Deutschmeister Commemorative Medal (1761).....	205
Establishment of the Transylvania Defense Force Commemorative Medal (1762)	207
Peace of Hubertusburg Commemorative Medal (1763).....	208
Peace of Hubertusburg Commemorative Medal (1763).....	209





Table of Contents

Table Medals (Part II continued)

Peace of Hubertusburg Commemorative Medal (1763).....	210
Peace of Hubertusburg Commemorative Medal (1763).....	211
Royal Hungarian Order of St. Stephan Foundation Medal (1764).....	212
Joseph II Honor Medal, Virtue and Example (1764-1780)	213
Maria Theresia Honor Medal (1765-1780).....	215
Appointment of Prince Albert of Saxe-Teschen as Reich Marshal Medal (1766).....	217
Slavonian and Croatian Border Troops Shooting Award Medal (1769).....	218
Frederick II Visit with Joseph II Commemoration Medal (1770)	219
Election of Archduke Maximilian Franz as Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order Commemoration Medal.....	220
Election of Archduke Maximilian Franz as Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order Commemoration Medal.....	221
Investiture of Archduke Maximilian Franz as Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order Commemoration Medal (1770).....	222
Death of Field Marshal Liechtenstein Commemoration Medal (1773)	223
Death of Field Marshal Liechtenstein Commemoration Medal (1773)	224
Peace of Teschen Commemorative Medal (1779).....	225
Peace of Teschen Commemorative Medal (1779).....	226
Field Marshal Baron Laudon Commemorative Medal (1782)	227
Joseph II Victory Over the Ottoman Empire Medal (1789)	228
Medal for the Conquest of Belgrade (1789).....	229
Medal for the Conquest of Belgrade (1789).....	230
Medal for the Conquest of Belgrade (1789).....	231
Medal for the Conquest of Belgrade (1789).....	233
Medal for the Conquest of Belgrade (1789).....	234
Medal for the Conquest of Belgrade (1789).....	235
Death of Laudon Commemoration Medal (1790).....	236
Peace of Sistova Commemorative Medal (1790)	237
Pillnitz Declaration Commemorative Medal (1791)	238





Table of Contents

Table Medals (Part II continued)

Pillnitz Treaty Commemorative Medal (1791)	239
Archduke Karl Ludwig's Victories in Belgium Commemorative Medal (1793).....	240
Honor Medal for English Cavalrymen (1794).....	241
Heroic Defense of the Tyrol Commemorative Medal (1796)	242
Karl Ludwig Commemorative Medal (1798).....	243
Archduke Carl Medal for the Victory at Stockach (1799).....	244
Alliance with Russia Commemoration Medal (1799).....	246





Introduction

This volume contains a description and analysis of the table medals issued within the Austrian Empire. The period covered is from the beginning of the reign of Maximilian I in 1493 to the end of the reign of Leopold II in 1792. This will include medals issued by entities other than the central Austrian governments so long as they are directly related to the military mission of the government. The material covered in this volume will include order related table medals and table medals issued by the central government for a wide range of reasons. Thus the reader can expect to find information within this volume on the following subjects:

Table Medals:

- Those related to Austrian orders, medals or decorations
- Those military related medals issued by the Austrian Government
- Those military related medals issued by entities affiliates with the Austrian Government





Table Medals

Liberation of Corpi Commemoration Medal

(Befreiung von Corpi Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1701

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Corpi.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal is inscribed on the edge

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a bust of Prince Eugen facing to the viewers right wearing armor and the collar of the order of the Golden Fleece with an inscription around the top half of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position which reads: **FREGI ALPERS, GALEISQVE PADVM VICTRICIBVS HAVSI . claud.** Translation: I conquered the Alps and took the victory in the Marshes, Claudius. Below the bust is an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in three lines: **EUGENIUS SAB: PRINC: / SVPR: EXERCIT: CAES: / IN ITAL: DVX.** Translation: Eugene Prince of Savoy Supreme Commander of the army in Italy.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene of the battle taking place between Adige and Tartaro. Around the image starting at the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is inscribed: **VICTORES ITE FVRENTES ITE MEI COMITES ET CAVSAM DICITE FERRO. laic** Translation: Furious victors go to my people and make your case with iron. Below the bust is an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in three lines: **IMPETVS GALLORVM FRAC. / TVS AD ATHE-SIN / D. 9 IVL . MDCCI.** Translation: The glories attack on the French at Athens on July 9, 1701.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 39-42.3 grams
- Zinc Medal: Unknown

Size: 47.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Martin Brunner and Georg Friedrich Nurnberger (Edge inscription)

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Cremona Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille für die Befreiung von Cremona)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1702

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Liberation of Cremona by Prince Eugene as part of the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal has an inscription on its edge.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim at the top of the medal is a circular medallion framed with palm fronds. Inside of the medallion is a bust of Prince Eugen in armor facing to the viewers right. Around the bust in small letters is inscribed **EUGEN: SAR: CAES: EX: GENER: COMD.** Translation: Eugen his majesty the emperors commanding general. To the viewers left of the bust is Fama playing a trumpet and dancing. Below the bust is the imperial eagle with a rooster in its talons and below the bust and to the viewer right of the bust are doves of peace. Around the upper portion of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is the following inscription: **PATIENS VOCARI CAESARIS VITOR.** Below the scene described above is an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in four lines: **VIL-LAREGIO SVPR. GALI. / DVCEINTRA MOENIA / CREMONAE CAPTO. / 1702.** Translation: The victorious duke within the walls of Cremona

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is scene composed from left to right of the victorious Germania with its right arm resting on a shield with the imperial coat of arms and balancing a lance. With its left hand it is supporting a statute of victory while seated in a garden. Above the emperor is the god of the south wind parting clouds and breathing life into the garden. On right side of the medal extending from the 12 o'clock position to the five o'clock position is inscribed **FLANTIBVS AVSTRIS** . Translation: The south wind blows. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line on which is inscribed in two lines: **VIR-TUS GERMA. / NORVM.** . Translation: The power of the German forces

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 25.7 grams
- Zinc Medal 15.7 grams

Size: 40-41 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Zinc

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown





Table Medals

Liberation of Cremona Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille für die Befreiung von Cremona)



Zinc Medal

Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Landauer Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1702

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of the city and fortress of Landau as part of the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The fortress of Landau in the Palatinate changed hands several times during the War of the Spanish Succession after each protracted siege: in 1702 imperial troops won Landau, a year later the French recaptured the fortress, and in 1704 imperial troops led by Joseph I. to win Landau again.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A bust of Emperor Joseph I facing to the viewers right with a laurel wreath in his hair. Below the bust in small letters is the monogram of the medalist **GH**. Around the bust starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **VICTORIA FELIX AV SPICIS EFFECTA TVIS**. Translation: Auspicious Victory by our glorious leader. Below the bust on an exergue with a raised line on which is inscribed in four lines: **IOSEPHO R. ETH. REGI. / PRIMA AD RHENVN EX. / PEDITONE CON. / FECTA**. Translation: Joseph emperor and king leader of the successful Rhine military expedition. Below the inscription in small letter is the monogram of the medalist **GFN**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is an aerial view of the fortifications of Landau. At the top of the medal on a ribbon is inscribed **CESSIT LEOPOLDO MAGNO ET IOSEPHO**. Translation: Captured by Leopold the Great and Joseph. Below the ribbon is inscribed **LANDAVIA** (Landau). At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in two lines: **POSTHAC CEDEE / NEMINI**. Translation: Please tell everyone now.

Weight: 39.4 grams

Size: 47 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: George Hautsch and Georg Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Landauer Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1702

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of the city and fortress of Landau as part of the War of the Spanish Succession..

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The fortress of Landau in the Palatinate changed hands several times during the War of the Spanish Succession after each protracted siege: in 1702 imperial troops won Landau, a year later the French recaptured the fortress, and in 1704 imperial troops led by Joseph I. to win Landau again.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: An aerial view of the city and fortress of Landau. On the left side of the view are two labels: **CANAL** and **OUFLCK**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is an 11 line inscription, the first line of which is curved. The inscription is as follows: **LANDAU / VON / I. ROM KEY. MAY / UND / DES REICHS. WEGEN / DURCH / I. ROM KONIG . MAY / BELAGERT / UND / DEN 9 SEPT / EROBERT / 1702**. Translation: Landau established by the Romans was captured and liberated by the king of the Roman Empire on September 9, 1702. At the bottom of the medal are two palm fronds tied with a ribbon.

Weight: 33.6 grams

Size: 47 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Landauer Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1702

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of the city and fortress of Landau.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The fortress of Landau in the Palatinate changed hands several times during the War of the Spanish Succession after each protracted siege: in 1702 imperial troops won Landau, a year later the French recaptured the fortress, and in 1704 imperial troops led by Joseph I to win Landau again.
- On the edge of the medal is the following inscription: **TECVM EST DOMINVS DEVS TVVS IN OMNIBVS AD QVAECVNQVE PERREXERIS • IOS • C • I**. Translation: The Lord God is with you everywhere you go. IOS, C, I

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is a raised circle within which is the image of Joseph I in armor facing to the viewers left. Around the image of the emperor is written **IOSEPHVS REX**. Around the raised circle are stars. To the upper left is the sun with rays. To the upper right is a crescent moon. Around the upper edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **SOL ET LVNA ET STELLAE ADORABVNT EVM GEN 37**. Translation: The sun and the moon and stars will worship him, Genesis 37. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line is inscribed in three lines: **PRINCEPS EXERCITI / TVS DOMINI. / TOS.C.5**. Translation: Prince of the army of our lord.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is the image of the city of Landau. Above the city is an eagle with a ribbon in its talons on which is inscribed the word **LANDAU**. At the top of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is a two line inscription as follows: **CAESAREO AVSPICIO. REGIS VIRTUTE BADENSIS / FELICI DVCTV. GALLO EST EX VNGVE RETRACTA**. Translation: The French king's authority was removed from the city by the power of the Badens. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line is the date: **DIE IX SEPT.** below the date are the initials of the medalist **G.F.N.**

Weight: 41.8 grams

Size: 47.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Georg Hautsch and Georg Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Landauer Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1702

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of the city and fortress of Landau.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The fortress of Landau in the Palatinate changed hands several times during the War of the Spanish Succession after each protracted siege: in 1702 imperial troops won Landau, a year later the French recaptured the fortress, and in 1704 imperial troops led by Joseph I to win Landau again.
- This medal was also issued as a wearable medal
- The medal has the following inscription on its edge. **LEOPOLDE ! NVNC TE PROLE TVA IVVENEM GERMANIA SENTIT BELLAQVE PRO MAGNO CAESARE CAESAR AGIT.** Translation: Leopold ! Now your children feel that Germany has been participating in the war for a great leader.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Joseph I in armor facing to the viewers right wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position as follows: **IOSEPHVS D. G. ROM. ET HVNG. REX.** Translation: Joseph I by the grace of God Roman Emperor Hungarian King.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is the image of the city of Landau under attack. At the top of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **ARMORVM PRIMITIAE.** Translation: Private arms. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line is a two line inscription as follows: **LANDAVIA RECEPIT / D. 10. SEP. 1702.** Translation: Landau Liberated on September 10, 1702.

Weight: 30.7-36.3 grams

Size: 42.9-43.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory Over the French Commemorative Medal

(Sieg über die französische Gedenkmedaille)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1702

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory over the French as part of the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the bust of Emperor Joseph I facing to the viewers right in armor and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the image starting and ending at the six o'clock position is written: **IOSEPHVS I. D.G. ROMANORVM ET HVNGAR. REX.**

Translation: Joseph I with the grace of God Roman emperor and Hungarian king. At the beginning and end of the inscription is a rosette. At the bottom of his right shoulder are the initials **C.W.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is the emperor on horseback accompanied by three soldiers. The emperor and the soldiers are depicted as Roman legionnaires. At the top of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **VOTA PRO FELICI EXPEDITIONE GALLICA.** Translation: Best wishes for a successful French Expedition. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line on which is inscribed in two lines: **SVSCEPTA / A.M. DCCII.** Translation: Accomplished on 1702.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 14.7 grams
- Bronze Medal: 14.7 grams

Size: 32 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Christian Wermuth

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Capture of the Rothenberg Fortress Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Gedenkmedaille der Festung Rothenberg)



Date Issued: 1703

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of the Rothenberg Fortress and the victory over the Bavarians as part of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Rothenberg Fortress has belonged to the Electorate of Bavaria since 1698. The fortress was besieged during the War of the Spanish Succession by the Holy Roman Empire. In November 1703, Habsburg and Franconian district troops succeeded in forcing the garrison of Rothenberg Fortress to Surrender.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is of the Rothenberg Fortress being bombarded.

Around the image starting at the three o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is written:

RVBEL EXPVGNATA. CACVMINA. MONTIS.. Translation: The peaks of the mountains were covered with red.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, in the center of the medal is the imperial eagle. Around it are the coots of arms of Bamberg, Brandenburg, Nuremberg and Hohenlohe connected by laurel boughs. At the top of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription as follows:

CEDVNT. CAESAREIS. CONFOEDERATIS. Translation: The surrender of the allied emperors. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line on which is inscribed the date: **1703.**

Weight: Unknown

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Hochstadt Victory Commemorative Medal (Hochstadt-Sieg-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1704

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Duke of Marlborough's victory over the French and Bavarians at Hochstadt (Blenheim) which was a major turning point in the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two, A silver medal and a pewter medal

Interesting Facts: The edge of the medal is inscribed in raised letters **FORTVNAE OBSEQUESTI DVCIS FORTISSIMI POST PRIMITIAS SCHELLENBERFICAS**. Translation: To fortune obedient to the most valiant general after the first fruits of Schellenberg.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A bust of the John Churchill the Duke of Marlborough in armor facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair. Below the bust in small initial of the medalist **H**. Around the bust starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **IOH. D. MARLBVRG. ANG. EX-ER. CAPIT. GENER.** Translation: John Duke of Marlborough, commander and chief of the English Army.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is a allegorical battle scene with Mars seated with his left arm on his shield which is inscribed **MARS VLTOR** (Mars the Avenger). Mars is sitting on a canon barrel watching a battle in which a night with sword and shield is defeating an armed enemy. Around the battle scene starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **MIRATVR TELIS AEMVLA TELA SVIS**. Translation: His use of weapons is wondrous. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line on which is inscribed in four lines: **OB GALLOS ET BAVAROS DEVICTOS TALLARDO DVC. AD HOCHSTAD. CAPTO 1704.** Translation: On the defeat of the French and Bavarians, Tallard, their general, being taken prisoner at Hochstadt 1704.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 18.3-29.4 grams
- Pewter Medal: 12.6-15.4 grams

Size: 37-45 mm in diameter and 3 mm thick

Type of Material:

- 900 fine Silver and Pewter

Variations: None known

Designer: George Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Battle of Hochstadt Commemorative Medal

(Schlacht bei Hochstadt Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1704

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the role played by Prince Eugene of Savoy in the Duke of Marlborough's victory over the French and Bavarians at Hochstadt (Blenheim) which was a major turning point in the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This medal was also issued as a table medal.
- This medal has an edge inscription as follows: **GLORIA AD TIBISCVM HVNGARIAE PARTA, RENOVATVR AD DANVBIVM GERMANIAE.** Translation: The glory won at Tiza in Hungary is renewed on the German Danube.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A bust of the Prince Eugen von Savoy in armor facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the bust starting at the near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **EVGENIVS FRANC. DVX. SAB. CAES. EXER. GENER. COMM.** Translation: Eugen Prince of Savoy and the Emperor's supreme commander against the French.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is a battle scene with an angel bearing a flaming sword in its right hand flying above the battle. Above the battle scene starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **GENII VIRTUTE BONI.** Translation: Genius by the power of good. Near the edge of the medal at the three o'clock position in small letters is **II REG 19.** At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line is inscribed in four lines: **GALLIS BAVARISQ. CAESIS / TALLARDO CUM X MILI / AD HOCHSTAD. CART / 1704.** Translation: After killing the French and Bavarians, Tallard is taken with 10, 000 soldiers near Hochstad in 1704.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 20.2-20.9 grams
- Zinc Medal: 16.2 grams

Size: 36.8-37.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and zinc

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Battle of Hochstadt Commemorative Medal (Schlacht bei Hochstadt Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1704

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Duke of Marlborough's victory over the French and Bavarians at Hochstadt (Blenheim) which was a major turning point in the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: The medal has the following inscription on its edge: **EVGENII VIRTUS COELO MISSIQVE IOHANNIS**. Translation: Eugene virtuous of heaven and acting for Joseph.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough are on their knees facing each other, receiving the divine blessing from the sun. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **VT SESE TERTIVS ADDAT DVX DEVS**. Translation: As he adds a third leader: God.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is a battle scene with the Danube and mountains in the background. Around the edge of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **SOCIVM COMITANTIBVS ARMIS TEVTONIAE TANTIS SE TOLIT GLORIA REBVS**. Translation: The glory is shared with Germans soldiers as a ally and partner. At the bottom of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed the following: **AD HOCHSTET. 13 AVG. 1704**. Translation: At Hochstadt August 13, 1704. There are rosettes separating the two inscriptions.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 37.4-40.8 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown

Size: 45-47.4 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Georg Friedrich Nurnberger and Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Battle of Hochstadt Commemorative Medal (Schlacht bei Hochstadt Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1704

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Duke of Marlborough's victory over the French and Bavarians at Hochstadt (Blenheim) which was a major turning point in the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: The medal has the following inscription on its edge: **DEFENSA FORTITER CONTRA GALLOS ET BOIOARIOS GERMANIA.** Translation: Strongly defended against the enemy by the Germans and their allies.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim, in the center of the medal are three oblong stylized plaques on which are the images of the victorious leaders at Hochstadt. From left to right they are Prince Eugen of Savoy, Margrave Ludwig Wilhelm of Baden and the Duke of Marlborough. Around the image on each plaque is an inscription, from left to right as follows: **EVGEN. DVX. SABAVD., LVDOV. WILH. MARCH. BADEN., IOHANN. DVX. MARLEBVRG.** Above the plaques are two guardian angels holding palm fronds. Below the plaques is a ribbon on which is written **HIS TVTELARIBVS.** Translation: To these defenders. Around the edge of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **PROBATA SOCIORVM VIRTVS FIDESQVE.** Translation: The strength was provided by the faith of the partners. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line is inscribed in three lines: **FRANCONIA SERVATA / SVEVIA LIBERATA / 1704.** Translation: Franconia saved and Sweden liberated 1704.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, in the center of the medal is a landscape with a stand of arms and the goddess Victoria in the viewers right foreground and the Danube river god in the lower left background. Around the edge of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **TALLARD. FR. MARESCII, CVM. MVLT. DVCIB. ET. X. MILLIB. MILIT. CAPTIS.** Translation: Tallard French Marshal along with many killed and 10 thousand captured. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is an inscription in two lines as follows: **GALLIS BAVARISQVE / DEVICTIS.** Translation: The French and Bavarians defeated.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.3-30.1 grams
- Zinc Medal: Unknown

Size: 44.5-45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Zinc

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller and edge inscription by Friedrich Kleinert





Table Medals
Battle of Hochstadt Commemorative Medal
(Schlacht bei Hochstadt Gedenkmedaille)

Manufacturer: Friedrich Kleinert
Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Landauer Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1704

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of the city and fortress of Landau as part of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The fortress of Landau in the Palatinate changed hands several times during the War of the Spanish Succession: in 1702 imperial troops conquered Landau, a year later the French regained the fortress, and in 1704 imperial troops led by Joseph I. captured Landau again.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A bust of Emperor Joseph I in armor facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the bust starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **IOSEPHVS D.G. ROM. ET. HVNG. REX.** Translation: Joseph with the grace of God Roman emperor and king of Hungary.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is a view of the fortifications and city of Landau under attack. At the top of the medal starting at the four o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed **CESSIT SECVNDVM CAESARI.** Translation: The second occupation stopped. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top which is inscribed in two lines: **LANDAVIA BIS CAPTA / D. 25 NOV. 1704.** Translation: Landau is captured on November 25, 1704.

Weight: 30.9-31.7 grams

Size: 43.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Landauer Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1704

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of the city and fortress of Landau as part of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The fortress of Landau in the Palatinate changed hands several times during the War of the Spanish Succession: in 1702 imperial troops conquered Landau, a year later the French regained the fortress, and in 1704 imperial troops led by Joseph I. captured Landau again.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A bust of Emperor Joseph I in armor facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair. Around the bust starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed in two lines: **O SATE GENTE DEVM GERMANAM EX HOSTIBVS VRBEM / BIS REVEHIS NOBIS . VIRG.**

Translation: O happy nation the German God has liberated two cities from the enemy. Virgil. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in three lines: **LANDAVIA PER R. IOSEPHVM / ITERVM LIBERATA. / 25 NOV. 1704.** Translation: Landau is liberated again by Emperor Joseph November 25, 1704. Below the inscription are the initials of the medalist: **G.F.N.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is a scene in which Joseph is depicted as Hercules attacking his enemies with a club. At the top of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed **DEM CVSTODITA FEFELLIT. VIRG.** Translation: The guard was weak Virgil. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in two lines: **HERCVLES ROMA / NVS AVG.** Translation: Hercules the Roman Majesty.

Weight: 39 grams

Size: 47 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Georg Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Landauer Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1704

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of the city and fortress of Landau as part of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The fortress of Landau in the Palatinate changed hands several times during the War of the Spanish Succession: in 1702 imperial troops conquered Landau, a year later the French regained the fortress, and in 1704 imperial troops led by Joseph I. captured Landau again.
- The medal has the following inscription on its edge: **REX IOSEPHVS LANDAVIVM ITERATA VICE STRENVE EXPVGNAT F K.** Translation: king Joseph repeatedly defends Landau against the attacks of the French king

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A bust of Emperor Joseph I in armor facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair upon which is a victor's wreath and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the bust starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed in two lines: **IOSEPHVS D.G. ROM. ET HVNG. REX.** Translation: Joseph with the grace of God Roman and Hungarian king. Below the bust are the initials of the medalist: **P.H.M.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is a scene in which the city goddess is in mourning while being comforted by Victoria. The city goddess has her left arm resting on a shield on which is inscribed in six lines **DE / LAN DAVIA / ITERVM / D. XXV / NOV.** Translation: Landau captured on November 25th. Behind her is a roman style standard on which is an eagle above a crown and palm fronds. In the background is the city of Landau. At the top of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed **CEDIT BIS CAESARIS ARMIS.** Translation: Succumbed twice to the emperor's arms. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in two lines: **SECVRITAS PRO / VINCIARVM.** Translation: Security for the winners.

Weight: 29.8 grams

Size: 45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Friedrich Kleinert

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Augsburg and Ulm Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Befreiung von Augsburg und Ulm)



Date Issued: 1704

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of the cities of Augsburg and Ulm and the occupation of Bavaria as part of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A scene on a plain background of a Bavaria kneeling and presenting a shield with the coat of arms of Bavaria to Leopold who is accompanied by the goddess Victoria. Victoria holds a palm frond in her left hand and the warrior a spear in his right hand. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **BAVARIA AD OBSEQUIVM REDIENS.**

Translation: Bavaria Submits and returns. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in two lines: **CLEMENTIA AVGVSTI. 1704.** Translation: Imperial mercy 1704.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is a battle scene with Victoria bearing a spear in her right hand driving the enemy across the Rhine. To the viewers left of the angel are the crowned goddesses of the city of Ulm and Augsburg showing each other their cast off chains and holding shields. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **AVGVSTA VIND. LIBERATA. ULMA. RECUPER. HOSTES VUTRA RHEN. FUGATA.** Translation: The Emperor freed Ulm and recovered it from the enemy. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in two lines: **TRANQVILLITAS / REDVX.** Translation: Tranquility returns.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.2-29.6 grams

- Pewter Medal: 28.1 grams

Size: 45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Friedrich Kleinert

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Zinc Medal

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Augsburg Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Befreiung von Augsburg)



Date Issued: 1704

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of the city of Augsburg as part of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A scene on a plain background of a dove with an olive branch in its beak flying towards a rock in the surging sea on top of which is an ark. Around the edge of the medal starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position is inscribed: **BONAE SPEI**. Translation: Good hope.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is the image of the city of Augsburg. Around the edge of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed:

AVGVSTA VINDELICORVM. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in five lines: **UI OCCUPATA / D. 16 DECEM. 1703 / MIRACULO LIBERATA / D. 16 AUGUSTI / 1704**. Translation: Occupied on 16 December 1703 Miraculously liberated on August 16, 1704.

Weight: 10.2 grams

Size: 29 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Swabia Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Befreiung von Schwabens)



Date Issued: 1704

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Swabia from the French as part of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- There is the following inscription on the edge of the medal: **QVO IVSTIOR ALTER NEC PIETATE FVIT NEC BELLO MAIOR ET ARMIS • VIRG.**
- After the victorious Battle of Höchstädt, the Allies were able to invade Swabia unhindered, since the entire area had been cleared of enemy troops.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: On a plain background is the image of Emperor Leopold in armor wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece and with a victors wreath in his hair. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **LEOPOLDVS MAGNVS ROM. IMP. S.A.**

Translation: Leopold the Great Roman Emperor and Ruler. Near the edge of the medal at the seven o'clock position in small letters are the initials of the medalist **G.H.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is the image of the emperor seated on a throne being crowned with a victors wreath by an angel. The goddess Swabia kneels and pays homage to the emperor while holding a shield with the coat of arms of Swabia in her left hand. Around the edge of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **PERPETVOS MERUIT DOMVS ISTA TRIVMPHOS.** Translation: This house deserves perpetual triumphs. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in four lines: **SVEVIA RESTITVITA / HOSTES IMPER. / CAESI FVGATI. / 1704.** Translation: The enemy of the emperor has fled and Swabia is restored 1704.

Weight: 28.9-30.5 grams

Size: 42.9-43.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: George Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Emperor Joseph I Golden Honor Medal (Kaiser Joseph I Goldene Gnadenmedaille)



Date Issued: Circa 1705

Reason Issued: If the reason for issuing later medals which were similar to this medal can be taken as a guide, then this medal was issued as a reward for special merit in support of the emperor and his dynastic goals

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The word Gnaden (grace) as used in the name of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus "grace" should be interpreted as "honor" thus the title in today's terminology would be the Emperor Joseph I Golden Honor Medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An oval medal

Obverse: A bust of Emperor Joseph I and the inscription: **IOSEPHVS D.G. ROM. IMPERATOR**. Translation: Joseph with the grace of God Emperor.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, at the 12 o'clock position on the medal is "god's eye" with rays extending out from it. A sword is extends upward from the six o'clock position into the lower rays of the eye. A laurel bough passes behind the sword and then curves around its blade. Following the lower portion of the curve of the medal is inscribed: **AMORE.ET. TIMORE** (Love and Fear) with the word ET having one letter on either side of the pommel of the sword.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 57 mm tall and 46 mm wide

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: Also issued as a wearable medal (see Semi-Official Medals Part II)

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Emperor Joseph I Golden Honor Medal (Kaiser Joseph I Goldene Gnadenmedaille)



Date Issued: Circa 1705

Reason Issued: If the reason for issuing later medals which were similar to this medal can be taken as a guide, then this medal was issued as a reward for special merit in support of the emperor and his dynastic goals

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The word Gnaden (Grace) as used in the name of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus "grace" should be interpreted as "honor" therefore the title in today's terminology would be the Emperor Joseph I Golden Honor Medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An oval medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Joseph I with long curling hair, wearing armor and facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim is inscribed: **IOSEPHVS D: G ROM. EMPERATOR** (Joseph with the grace of God Roman Emperor)

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, at the 12 o'clock position on the medal is "god's eye" with rays extending out from it. A sword extends upward from the six o'clock position into the rays of the eye. A tree with its stem rapped around the pommel of the sword passes behind the sword with some branches passing in front of the blade. Following the lower portion of the curve of the medal is inscribed: **AMORE. ET. TIMORE** (Love and Fear) with the word ET having one letter on either side of the pommel of the sword.

Weight: 32.7 grams

Size: 55.4 mm tall and 43.8 mm wide

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: Also issued as a wearable medal (see Semi-Official Medals Part II)

Designer: Johann Georg Seidlitz

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Emperor Joseph I Golden Honor Medal (Kaiser Joseph I Goldene Gnadenmedaille)



Date Issued: Circa 1705

Reason Issued: If the reason for issuing later medals which were similar to this medal can be taken as a guide, then this medal was issued as a reward for special merit in support of the emperor and his dynastic goals

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The word Gnaden (Grace) as used in the name of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus “grace” should be interpreted as “honor” therefore the title in today’s terminology would be the Emperor Joseph I Golden Honor Medal
- This is a cast medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An oval medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Joseph I with long curling hair, wearing armor and facing to the viewer’s right. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim is inscribed: **JOSEPHUS D: G: ROM: IMPERATOR** (Joseph with the grace of God Roman Emperor)

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, near the 12 o’clock position is “god’s all seeing eye” with rays extending out from it. A sword is extends upward from the six o’clock position into the rays of the eye. A tree with its stem rapped around the pommel of the sword passes behind the sword with some branches passing in front of the blade. Following the upper portion of the curve of the medal is inscribed: **AMORE. ET. TIMORE** (Love and Fear).

Weight: 32.7-48.5 grams

Size: 51 mm tall and 42 mm wide

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: None Known

Designer: Johann Georg Seidlitz

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Barcelona Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Einnahme von Barcelonas)



Date Issued: 1705

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of Barcelona from as part of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: There is the following inscription on the edge of the medal: **RES POSCIT OPEM ET CONSPIRAT AMICE**. Translation: They asked for our help and we planned together.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: On a plain background is the image of Charles III of Austria in armor wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. III. D. G. REX HISPAN. ARCH. AVST.** Translation: Charles III with the grace of God King of Spain Archduke of Austria. At the end of his shoulder at the seven o'clock position in small letters are the initials of the medalist **P.H.M.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, is the image of the kneeling Barcelona conveying the Mural Crown to the king who is standing in front of her. Above them are two angels one of whom is crowning the king with a victor's wreath and the other is holding a cornucopia. Barcelona can be seen in the background. Around the edge of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **EXPECTATO VINDICI LAETA SE SVBICIT**. Translation: Excitedly waiting for the victor, she surrendered herself. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in two lines: **BARCELONA / D.14.OCT. 1705**. Translation: Barcelona on 14, October 1705.

Weight: 29.4 grams

Size: 43.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Allied Victory in the War of the Spanish Succession Commemorative Medal (Medaille zum Sieg der Alliierten im Spanischen Erbfolgekrieg)



Date Issued: 1706

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the allied victory in the War of the Spanish Succession. This included the liberation of Barcelona and the occupation of Madrid and the defeat of Phillip V of Spain.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Also celebrating the total solar eclipse on May 12, 1706

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A four sided medal

Obverse: Inside a rim decorated with a leaf pattern and a fine raised line is the image of the sun with a human face (Charles VI) and wearing the imperial crown of Spain with rays extending in all directions. At the three, six and nine o'clock position are the crown of the allied rulers from left to right they are the crowns of the Spanish-Dutch, The Hapsburg crown and the English crown. Around the edge of the medal starting at the upper left and proceeding to the lower left is inscribed **TEN WIEDER HELL / MIT GOTT DVRCH / M.O.G.VND L / WIRDS DA VND DOR**. Translation: With God, and the help of Marlborough, Overkirk, Galway, and Leake, light shall shine abroad again.

Reverse: Inside a rim decorated with a leaf pattern and a fine raised line is the image of an eclipsed sun (France). In each corner of the medal is an inscription. The one at the top is a six line inscription which reads **BAR / CELONA LIBERATA / A. 1706. 12 MAI / ECLIPSES SO / LIS**. Translation: Barcelona liberated on May 12, 1706, eclipse of the sun. The one at the viewers right is a three line inscription which reads **BRABAN / TIA OCCVP . / m. MAI**. Translation: Brabant occupied in May. The one at the bottom is a two line inscription which reads **TIRLEMONT . CLA / DES m. MAI**. Translation: Tirlemont defeated in the month of May. Below this inscription is a floral decorative element composed of drooping lilies below which are the initials of the medalist **GFN**. The one at the viewers left is a three line inscription which reads **MADRI / TVM. OCCVP / m. MAI**. Translation: Madrid occupied in the month of May.

Weight: 13.1-14.8 grams

Size: 39 by 39 mm

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Allied Victory in the War of the Spanish Succession Commemorative Medal (Medaille zum Sieg der Alliierten im Spanischen Erbfolgekrieg)



Date Issued: 1706

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the allied victory over Philip V of Anjou in Spain and in the Spanish Netherlands in the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A four sided medal

Obverse: Inside a rim decorated with a leaf pattern and a fine raised line is a two part inscription separated by a palm frond decorative element. The one at the top is a seven line inscription which reads **RE / GNABO. / CAROLVS / III. REX HISPA / NIAE. / MDCCVI / MDXXXVI.** Translation: The Reign of Charles the III of Spain 1706 1536. Below the decorative element is the number **CLXX** (170). Below that is an inverted four line inscription that reads: **RE / GNA VI. / ANIO V. / MDCCVI.** Translation: The sixth reign in the year 1706.

Reverse: Inside a rim decorated with a leaf pattern and a fine raised line is the image of two Titans battling in the clouds. The one on the viewers right represents the Roman empire and has a shield with the imperial coat of arms. Above the shield is the word **REGNABO.** Translation: I will reign. The one on the left represents France and holds a shield with the sun depicted on it and the word **REGNAVI** (I reigned) above it. Below the fighting warriors is a landscape on which are four people watching the battle. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is date in two lines: **D. 7 FEBR / 1536.** Translation: On February 7, 1536. Below the date are the initials of the medalist **C F N.**

scription that reads: **RE / GNA VI. / ANIO V. / MDCCVI.** Translation: The sixth reign in the year 1706.

Weight: 14.7 grams

Size: 40 by 40 mm

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Duke of Marlborough Victories in Brabant and Flanders Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille des Herzogs von Marlborough Siege in Brabant und Flandern)



Date Issued: 1706

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Duke of Marlborough's victories over the French at Brabant and Flanders during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal.

Interesting Facts: There is an inscription as follows on the edge of the medal: **MARTI FEROX ET VINCI NESCIVS ARMIS VIRG.**

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of the Duke of Marlborough in armor and with long flowing hair facing slightly to the viewers left. Around the upper two thirds of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **IOH.D.G. S.R. I.PR. D. MARL. EXERC. ANGL. C.G.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of Mars victorious stepping over the enemy lying on the ground. In front of him are the connected coats of arms of Brabant, Flanders and Antwerp. Around the upper half of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed **PRETIUM NON VILE LABORVM**. Translation: The price of victory is not cheap. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is four line inscription which reads: **GALLIS ACIE DEVICTIS . BRA. / BANTIA. FLANDR. ET. ANT. / VVERP. XV. DIER. SP. / EREPT. 1706**. Translation: Having conquered the Gaul's in battle in Brabant and Flanders on the 15th of September 1706.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 20.2-20.8 grams
- Zinc Medal: Unknown

Size: 37.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victories in Brabant and Flanders Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille des Sieges in Brabant und Flandern)



Date Issued: 1706

Reason Issued: Issued to the victories over the French at Brabant and Flanders during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: There is an inscription as follows on the edge of the medal: * **DOMINVS TRADIDIT EVM IN MANVS FÆMINÆ • IVDITH • XVI • C •** Translation: The lord delivered him into the hands of a woman. Judith, 16, C

- This medal and the following medal have the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Mars who has been knocked to the ground. Standing over him is Minerva holding a palm frond in her right hand. On the ground near Mars are his sword and shield. Around the upper portion of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **LVDOVICVS MAGNVS ANNA MAIOR.** Translation: Louis the Great Minerva the conqueror.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of Victoria Dancing while holding the Mural crown aloft in he left hand and a palm frond in her right. In the background is a landscape. Behind her is a trophy of arms with a large shield on which is written four lines **CLADES / GALLOR / IN BRAB / 23 MAI.** Translation: Many died in Brabant May 23rd. Around the central image is inscribed **CVRA PVGNACIS FACTA MINERVAE.** Translation: Minerva oversaw the battle. Below the central image is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is four line inscription which reads: **XII. VRBES CVM PRO. / VINCIIS INTRA XV / D: RECEPTA. 1706.** Translation: 12 cities which were liberated in 15 days by the victors, 1706. Around the medal near the rim starting at the 12 o'clock position are 12 round medallions on which are inscribed the following liberated Belgium city names in clockwise order: **BRVS. / SELLA, MECH. / LINIA, LIE / RA, ANT / VERPA / A, FVR, / NA, ALOS / TVM, ATHVM, ALDE. / NARDA, BRV. / GAE, GAN / DAVI / VM, DA / MIVM, LOVA / NIVM,**

Weight: 29.6 grams

Size: 43.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victories in Brabant and Flanders Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille des Sieges in Brabant und Flandern)



Date Issued: 1706

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victories over the French at Brabant and Flanders during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- There is an inscription as follows on the edge of the medal: * **DOMINVS TRADIDIT EVM IN MANVS FÆMINÆ • IVDITH • XVI • C •** Translation: The lord delivered him into the hands of a women. Judith, 16, C
- This medal and the preceding medal have the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Mars who has been knocked to the ground. Standing over him is Minerva holding a palm frond in her right hand. On the ground near Mars are his sword and shield. Around the upper portion of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **LVDOVICVS MAGNVS ANNA MAIOR**. Translation: Minerva the conqueror of Louis the Great

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of a medieval tower under attack. Soldiers at the top of the tower are firing arrows and throwing stones at the attackers and the attackers are firing back with arrows and starting fires. In the foreground is an attacker who had been wounded and has dropped his sword and shield. Around the medal near the rim starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **PERCVTE ME NE DICATVR QVOD A FEMINA INTERFECTVSSIM. IVDIC. C.9**. Translation: Smite me lest it be said that I have judged a woman to have been killed. C.9.

Weight: 30 grams

Size: 43.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Siege of Barcelona Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille für die Belagerung von Barcelona)



Date Issued: 1706

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Grand Alliance victory during the War of the Spanish Succession in which the Franco-Spanish army led by Philip V was forced to abandon its siege of Barcelona.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The rim is inscribed as follows: **O NIMIVM DILECTE DEO, TIBI MILITAT AETHER.** Translation: Oh, well beloved of God, Heaven fights for you.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of the pretender Charles III in armor wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece and with long flowing hair facing to the viewers right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS.III.D.G. REX. HISPAN. ARCH. AVST.** Translation: Charles III King of Spain Archduke of Austria. Below the kings shoulder is the monogram of the medalist: **P.H.M**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of city of Barcelona. In the foreground is a scene of the harbor, an encampment and siege artillery. Around the upper forth of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is a two line inscription which reads: **VNVS LIBERATIO ALTERIVS. / OPPRESSIO.** Translation: Freedom for one and suppression of others. In the center of the medal is a curved seawall on which is written **BARCELONA.** At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is three line inscription which reads: **FUGA GALL. ET. ECLIPS. / EOD. DIE. 12. MAI. / 1706.** Translation: The flight of the Gaul's and eclipse happened on the same day May 12, 1706.

Weight: 29.9-30.7 grams

Size: 43.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The victories at Barcelona and Ramillies Commemorative Medal (Die Siege in Barcelona und die Ramilliers-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1706

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Grand Alliance victories during the War of the Spanish Succession at Barcelona and Ramillies

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a monogram combining the initials of Charles III and Frederick I. Each initial is crowned with the appropriate crown. Around the upper two thirds of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **ALLER EHREN IST OESTEREICH VOLL.** Translation: All honor to Austria. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is two line inscription which reads: **MDCCVI / 12 ET 23. MAI.** Translation: 1706 12 to 23 May.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal on a plain field is an armored arm holding a ribbon on which is the badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper three fourths of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **ICH HABE MEIN SCHAF FUNDEN DAS VERLOREN WAR.** Translation: I found the sheep that was lost. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is two line inscription which reads: **HISPAN. LIBERATA / BELG. RESTIT.** Translation: Spain liberated Belgium restored.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 30 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Victories at Barcelona, Madrid and Ramillies Commemorative Medal (Die Siege in Barcelona Madrid und die Ramilliers-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1706

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Grand Alliance victories during the War of the Spanish Succession at Barcelona, Madrid and Ramilliers

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a round medallion with the image of Charles III facing to the viewers right. Around the image is inscribed **CAROL III HISP REX**. Translation: Charles III Spanish King. This medallion overlaps three others at the 12, 4 and 8 o'clock positions which are separated by eight crossed flags. Each of the medallions borders are in the form of a plant stem and are topped with a castle with three towers. Within the borders from the 12 o'clock position clockwise are a scene of Barcelona labeled **BAECINO LIBER / XII MAY** (Barcelona liberated, 12 May), a scene of Ramilliers labeled **PRCHL RAMILL / XIII MAY** (Ramilliers liberated, 14 May) and a scene of Madrid labeled **INTRA MAD XXVI IVNY** (Entered Madrid / 26 June). Around the upper half of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **DOMINUMQUE IN REGNA TULERE**. Translation: And to bring the lord into the kingdom. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top is a decorative element.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal on a plain field is a cloud covering most of the sun. Beneath the cloud is the upper half of a globe on which is written **EUROPAE** (Europe). Around the upper three fourths of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **SIC OBSCURATUR GLORIA MAGNI REGIS**. Translation: Thus the glory of the great kings is obscured. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the date: **MDCCVI**. (1706)

Weight: 38.3 grams

Size: 44.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Maarten Smeltzing

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Augsburg and Ulm Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Befreiung von Augsburg und Ulm)



Date Issued: 1706

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of the cities of Augsburg and Ulm and the occupation of Bavaria in 1704 as part of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A scene of soldiers in armor with flags, spears and swords attacking. In the background is the city of Augsburg. Above the soldiers is an imperial eagle with an olive branch in its right talon and a sword in its left. Above the eagle is written: **DOMAT ET. PACAT**. Translation: Peaceful home. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top on which are the initials of the medalist: **C.I.L.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is an 11 line inscription above the image of a city. The inscription reads: **IMPERATORI / IOSEPHO AVGVSTO / IVSTO FIDELIS AVGVSTA / DE PARTIS HOC ANNO / QVA MARI QVA TERRA / PLVRIMIS VICTORIIS / RELIGIOSIS Û GRATVLATVR / MEMORIAM XVI AVGVSTI / 1704 Û RESTITVTÆ / LIBERTATIS CVM PACIS / VOTO RECOLENS M D CCVI**. Translation: To his majesty the emperor Joseph the just and faithful ruler who this year by land and sea was victorious is honored in memory of the August 16, 1704 restoration of the liberty and the hope of peace, 1706.

Weight: 27.8 grams (68 ducats)

Size: 39.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: None known

Designer: Christopher Jakob Leherr

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Prince Eugene of Savoy Italian Victories Commemorative Medal (Prinz Eugen von Savoyen Italienische Siege Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1706

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Italian victories of Prince Eugene of Savoy during the War of the Spanish Succession

Interesting Facts: There is an inscription on the edge of the medal as follows: **QUACUNQUE VIAM SECAT, AGMINA CEDUNT, CONVERSAEQUE RUUNT ACIES .**

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Prince Eugene of Savoy facing to the viewers right wearing armor and the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper three fourths of the medal starting near the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **EUGENIVS FRANC.**

DVX SAB.S.C.M. GENER. GVBER. MED IOI. Translation: Eugene Francis of Savoy his Majesties Commanding General in Italy.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal on a plain field is a scene depicting three armored warriors defeating the duke of Orleans. Around the upper fourth of the medal starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **GENIO TVTELARI ITAALIAE .** Translation: The genius of the protector of Italy. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is four line inscription which reads: **SABAVD. LIBERAT. MEDIOLAN. / RESTITVT. DVCE. AVRE / LIAN. CVM EXERC.FV. / GATO. 1706.** Translation (partial) Savoy liberated and restored Milan.

Weight: 20.5-21.4 grams

Size: 37-38 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Naples Commemorative Medal (Einnahme von Neapel Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1707

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of Naples from the French during the War of the Spanish Succession

Interesting Facts: There is an inscription on the edge of the medal as follows: **PARET EQVVS LENTIS ANIMOSVS HABENIS • OVID.** Translation: It looks like he has a spirited horse, Ovid

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of the city of Naples being with its citizens greeting the liberating Austrians. Around the upper half of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **DESERTOS VIDERE LOCOS LITTVSQVE RTELICTVM.** Translation: See the deserted places on the beach. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is three line inscription which reads: **NEAPOLIS A GALL DESERT / A. CAES: OCC: D 7.IVL / 1707.** Translation: Naples deserted by the French and occupied by his majesty July 7, 1707.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene depicting a French soldier in armor who has fallen from his horse which is jumping over him. Around the upper half of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **NOVA VELOCEM CINGVLA LAEDIT EQVVM.** Translation: A new cinch girdle is needed.

Weight: 33.3 grams

Size: 45.9 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Naples Commemorative Medal (Einnahme von Neapel Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1707

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of Naples from the French during the War of the Spanish Succession

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of a knight in armor holding a shield with the Austrian coat of arms in his left hand and a sword in his right. Behind his left arm is a piler with the coat of arms of Naples at its base. In the background behind his sword is the city of Naples. Above the city and next to his sword is the word **NEAPOLIS**. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the 12 o'clock position is inscribed: **ITALIA AUSTRIACA**. Translation: Austrian Italy. At the bottom of the medal is at the six o'clock position are the initials of the medalist: **I.K**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the following inscription **VIVA / L'AVSTRIA / anagor / WRATISLAVIA**. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following date: **MDCCVII**. (1707)

Weight: 8.8 grams

Size: 31 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Johann Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Siege of Lille Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille zur Belagerung von Lille)



Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Successful Siege of Lille during the War of the Spanish Succession by Emperor Joseph I.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the siege of Lille with Joseph I on horseback in the foreground, directing the siege. At the top of the medal at the 12 o'clock position near the rim is inscribed: **VI FACTA VIA EST**. Translation: Its the way its done. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is written **MDCCVIII**. (1708)

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is an oval plaque within which is an angle holding a victor's wreath. Around this center plaque are three round plaques forming a triangle. The top plaque has the image of Prince Eugene facing to the viewers right. Inscribed above his head is **PRINCEPS EUGENIUS** (Prince Eugene). The plaque to the viewers lower left has the image of Prince and Duke Marlborough facing to the viewers right in armor. Inscribed above his head is **PR. ET. DUX. MARLBOROUGH**. (Prince and duke Marlborough) The plaque to the viewers lower right has the image of General Overkirke facing to the viewers left in armor. Inscribed above his head is **GENERAL OUWKERKE**. (General Overkirke) Between the plaques are captured banners on poles bearing the French fleur de lies. In the upper two thirds of the medal and following its contour is inscribed: **HAC FE CERVNT HI TRES AR MI POTENTES DEI 2SAM 23**. Translation: These three powerful arms of God secured this victory 2nd through the 23rd. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the name of the medalist **I. BOSKAM. F.** (Jan Boskam). The F stands for Fabrikat (Manufactured)

Weight: 38.8 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Jan Boskam

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Lille Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Lille-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of Lille by Prince Eugen and the Duke of Marlborough during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts:

- The medal has an edge inscription as follows: **TEMPVS VLTIONIS EST A DOMINO • VICISSIT VVINEM IPSE TRIBVET EI IEREM • LI • 6**. Translation: it is the time of Vengeance from the lord, Li.6
- The obverse of this medal is also found on the Flanders Campaign Victory Commemorative Medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of The goddess Gallia in morning in front of her is a broken tree on which is a shield with flour de lies decoration. One of the flour de lies has fallen to the ground. Above the scene near the edge of the medal is in inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads: **GALLIA MOERENS OB LILIVM DEPERDITVM**. Translation: Gaul mourning for its lost Lily. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is a three line inscription as follows: **INSVLA FLANDR. CVM / CASTELLO RESTI / TVTA**. Translation: The island of Flanders with the castle remained protected.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of water with a city in the background. Around the upper half of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **FOEDERATIS ADITVS IN CALLIAM APERTVS**. Translation: Federal access occurred in Callia. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a three line inscription: **VRBE REDDITA D. 23. OCT / CASTELLO D. 9 DEC. / M DCC VIII**. Translation: Returned to the city on October 23 through December 9, 1708.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.5-30.1 grams
- Zinc Medal: 25.7-27.1 grams

Size: 44.5-44.8 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Casper Theophil Laufer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Lille Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Lille-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of Lille by Prince Eugen and the Duke of Marlborough during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: The edge is inscribed **VNITA VIRTUS VALET**. Translation: United valor is strength.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of Tower of Babel (pride comes before the fall) in the background and people arguing in the foreground. Above the scene near the edge of the medal is in inscription in two lines starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position which reads: **CONFVNDAMVS LINGVAM EORVM VT NON AVDIAT VNVSQVISQVE VOCEM PROXIMI, SVI**. Translation: Let us make their languages unintelligible so they cannot understand their neighbor. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is a five line inscription as follows **RYSEL VEL INSVLAE. PER / PRINCIPEM EVGENIVM OB: / SSSA 22. AVG. ET 23. / OCT. RECEPTA / 1708**. Translation: Rysel Castel under siege on August 22 and captured on October 23rd 1708

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene depicting the city of Lille under attack, the sun is shining brightly at the top left, a waning moon is on the right. Below the moon is inscribed **Cittadelle** Above the scene near the edge of the medal is in inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads: **SISTE SOL IN GIREON ET LVNA IN VALLE AIALON**. Translation: The sun in ascendance and the moon in decline. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is a three line inscription as follows: **CASTELLVM RYSEL; OBSES: / SVM XXVII OCT. RE- / CEPTVM / VERO IX DEC**. Translation: Rysel Castel under siege on October 27 and captured on December 9th.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 37.5 grams

- Zinc Medal: 25.3 grams

Size: 48.7-49 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Lazarus Gottlieb Laufer

Manufacturer: Friedrich Kleinert

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Lille Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Lille-Gedenkmedaille)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of Lille by Prince Eugen and the Duke of Marlborough during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and a Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: Lille was captured by forces composed of an alliance of Great Britain, Austria and the Netherlands

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene depicting the standing Victoria snatching the crown from the city of Lille goddess who is sitting. Above the scene near the edge of the medal is in inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position which reads: **INSVLA FLANDR. GALLIS A FOEDERATIS EREPTA**. Translation: The salient of Flanders was taken from the French Confederation . At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is a four line inscription as follows: **INDEFESSA VIRTUTE IN / VICTISSIMI EVGENII / SAB. PRINCIPIS. / MDCCHX**. Translation: With his inherent ability and skill of Prince Eugene is victorious 1708.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of Minerva, leaning against a (powder) keg with a Medusa shield, fending off French warrior lying on the ground with a lily shield. Above the scene near the edge of the medal is in inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads: **SPES HOSTIVM PERTERRITORVM PRAECISA**. Translation: The hope of the enemy was ended. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is a four line inscription as follows **PRVEDENTIA FORTISS. DVCIS / MARLEBVRG. OBSIDIONDEM / INSVLANVM PROTE / GENTIS**. Translation: The Duke of Marlborough successfully besieged the fortress and the city.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 33.8 grams
- Pewter Medal: 24.8 grams

Size: 45.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Lille Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Lille-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of Lille by Prince Eugen and the Duke of Marlborough during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Lille was captured by forces composed of an alliance of Great Britain, Austria and the Netherlands
- The medal has an inscription on its edge as follows: **NEC MINOR EST VIRTUS, QVAM QVAERE-RE FACTA TVERI**. Translation: There is no greater power than to seek how to protect, Virgil.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim and a second fine raised line near the rim on a plain field is a scene depicting Prince Eugen and the Duke of Marlborough standing together, each holding a Lilly blossom in his left hand. At their feet are cannon balls, rammers and a mortar. In front of them is the Lille city goddess presenting them with the key to the city with her right hand while holding a shield with the French coat of arms in her left hand. Above the scene near the edge of the medal is in inscription starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position which reads: **LILIIS DISCERPTIS LILIVM CAPTVM**. Translation: Lille taken from the lilies. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is a four line inscription as follows: **EVGENIO OBSIDENTE MARLEORVG / PROEEGENTE GALLO SPECTANTE / INSVLAE CAPTAE. MDCCHX / XXIII OCT**. Translation: Eugen and Marlborough view the captured island from which they drove the French October 23, 1708.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim and a fine raised line in the center of the medal is a depiction of the city of Lille as seen from above. Around this image is a fine raised line. Between it and the raised line just inside the rim of the medal is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **VRBS ANTIQVA REDIT MVLTOS DOMINATA PER ANNOS**. Virg. Translation: The ancient city has had many conquerors over the years, Virgil.

Weight: 29.6 grams

Size: 43.3 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Lille Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Lille-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of Lille by Prince Eugen and the Duke of Marlborough during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- Lille was captured by forces composed of an alliance of Great Britain, Austria and the Netherlands

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Emperor Joseph I facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Above the image of the emperor, near the edge of the medal is in inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads: **IOSEPHVS I DG INVICT ROM: IMPER. SEMP. A.G. H.B. REX** Translation: Joseph I conqueror with the grace of God Roman emperor and king of Hungary and Bohemia. Next to the emperor's shoulder at the seven o'clock position is the name of the medalist: J. SEIDLITZ

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a depiction of the fortified city of Lille under siege. Above the city is flies the goddess Fama blowing a trumpet with a banner. Just inside the rim of the medal is an inscription starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position which reads: **IDQVB AVDIRE SAT EST Virg.** Translation: The ancient city has had many conquerors over the years, Virgil. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is a six-line inscription

Weight: 32 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Johann George Seidlitz

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Tournai Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Gedenkmedaille von Tournai)



Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of Tournai during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene depicting the city of Tournai featuring a keep being struck by lightning. In the foreground is a seated crowned goddess. Around the scene is an inscription which starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **DOMINE DIXERVNT: PAX ERIT VOBIS, ET PERVENIT GLADIVS VSQ AD ANIMAM.** Translation: They said peace will come to you, and the sword has arrived on your soil.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is an oval overhead view of the layout of the city. Around the upper half of the medal on a plain field starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **VLTIMVM OPVS MARTIS CETERA PACIS ERVNT.** Translation: Peace will finally come as a result of Tuesdays work.

Weight: 21.6 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: G.F. Friedrich and Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Ghent Commemorative Medal

(Gedenkmedaille der Befreiung von Ghent)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the liberation of Ghent during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: There is a raised inscription on the edge of the medal which reads **MENS VNA SAPIENS PLVRIVM VICIT MANVS**. Translation: One wise mind has conquered many hands.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of the Duke of Marlborough on horseback receiving an iron gauntlet on a cushion from the hands of two councilors while in the background the French are departing the city. Above one of the councilors is inscribed **MONSR. LA MOTTE** and behind the same councilor is inscribed **GALL PRAES**. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending at the six o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLI V IMP. A GALLIS TECHNIS RAPTAET ET CAROLO III.**

RESTITVTAE CHIROTHECAE. Translation: Charles V Emperor, Taken from France by Charles III, Ghent restored. Between the beginning and ending of the text at the six o'clock position is a floral decorative element.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene depicting the city of Ghent with siege troops and artillery in the foreground. In Around the upper portion of the scene is an inscription which starts near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position which reads: **AVTORITE ET POTESTATE** Translation: Authority and Power. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a four line inscription as follows: **PRVDENTIA FORT. D. MARLB. / TRAD CAROLO III. GANDA. / VVM POST OBS. S. DIER. / D. 29 DEC 1708.**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 30.1 grams
- Zinc Medal: 15.7 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Casper Gottlieb Lauffer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Oudenaarde Victory Commemorative Medal (Oudenaarde Siegesgedenkmédaille)



Date Issued: 1708

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough at Oudenaarde during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal has the following inscription on its edge: * **NIL DESPERANDVM TEVCRO DVCE ET AVSPICE TEVCRO • HOR •** Translation: There is nothing to despair with your guidance and protection, Horace.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the city of Oudenaarde under attack. At the top of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **VANDOM. INFLANDER. SICVT IN ITAAL. EVNDEM FVGIT ET VT FVGIENDVS DOCET.** Translation: Vandom in Flanders as in Italy flees and teaches others how to flee. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is written in four lines **MULT. MILL. GALLORVM / CLADES AD ALDENAR. / MDCCIIIX. / D. XLIVL.** Translation: Many Military of the French destroyed at Oudenaarde on July 11, 1708.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the scene of Eugene and Marlborough on horseback each baring a spear. Inscribed above the scene at the top of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is **SALVATARIVM SIDERVM APPARITIO.** Translation: The Liberation was seen in the stars. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is written in three lines **EVGENII ET MARLEBO / RVGII FELIX CON / IVNCTIO.** Translation: Eugene and Marlborough happy with the outcome.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.1-30.4 grams
- Zinc Medal: Unknown

Size: 43.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Oudenaarde Victory Commemorative Medal (Oudenaarde Siegesgedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough at Oudenaarde during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: A Silver Medal and a Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene of Victory placing victors wreaths on the head of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough. At their feet are two fallen enemy. Near the rim of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **IVSTITIAQVE DEDIT GENTES FRENARE SVPERBAS Virg.** Translation: Justice was given as a bride to the proud nations, Virgil. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is written in three lines **STRAGES GALLORVM / PROPE ALDENARDAM / 11 IVLY 1708.** Translation: The destruction of the French at Oudenaarde on July 11, 1708.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the scene of victory pointing at a stand of arms at the base of which sit prisoners. Inscribed around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is **HAEC SVNT SPOLIA DE REGE SVPERBO Virg.** Translation: These are the spoils of the proud king, Virgil. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is written in two lines **FVROR GALLORVM / FRACTVS.** Translation: The strength of the French broken.

Weight:

- Silver: Unknown
- Zinc Medal: 16.1 grams

Size: 43.3 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory at Oudenaarde and Lille Commemorative Medal (Sieg bei Oudenaarde und Lille gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victories of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough at Oudenaarde and Lille during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a birds eye view of the town of Oudenaarde. Near the rim of the medal on a separate plain field starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **IN GALLOS VARIAS DABIT ADENARDA CORONAS.** Translation: Oudenaarde will give different crowns to the French. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is written in three lines **EVGIEN. EXVATICINIO. GALLIS. / VICTORIA PARTA II IVI / 1708.** Translation: Eugene victories over the French July 11, 1708.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a birds eye view of the town and fortress of Lille. Near the rim of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **IN ODENARD SIEG BESTWHT DASS RYSEL FORTNO CHVIEL WEG GEHT.** Translation: Victory at Oudenaarde and Ryssel falls. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is written in three lines **SPECTANT. HORTVLANISTLY / LIVM DECERPT 23 OCT/ 9 DEC 1708.**

Weight: 27.8 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: C. Wermuth

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Flanders Campaign Victory Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg des Flandern-Feldzugs)



Date Issued: 1708

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victorious campaign in Flanders during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: The Obverse of this medal was also used on a capture of Lille medal found above.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of a mourning Gallia pointing to a dried up tree with a shield with the French coat of arms from which a lily has broken away. At the top of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **GALLIA MOERENS OB LILIVM DEPERDITVM**. Translation: Gallia mourns for the loss of a lily. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is written in three lines **INSVLA FLANDR. CVM / CASTELLO RESTI / TVTA**. Translation: The area of Flanders with its castle restored.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a large plaque with key events from the campaign noted on it. Below it on the viewers left is the river god and above on the viewers right an angel with a trumpet. Above the plaque at the 12 o'clock position is a decorative element composed of oak and laurel boughs and castles and a crown. Inscribed above the scene at the top of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is **EXPEDITIO FOEDERAT FELICISS FINITA**. Translation: The allied expedition happily concluded. On the plaque in the center of the medal is the following nine line inscription: **SCALDI TRAIE / CTA. VALLO HOST / PERRVPTO. / BRVXELL LOBERAT / DVCE BVRGUND: IN / GALL. FVGATO GANDAV: ET / BRVGIS / RECEPT**. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a date written in one line: **MDCCVIII**. (1708)

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.1 grams
- Zinc Medal: 24.2 grams

Size: 45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Casper Gottlieb Lauffer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Conquest of Tournai Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Gedenkmedaille von Tournai)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1709

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough at Tournai during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal, Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The Silver medal has an inscription on its edge which is **REGNI COLLAPSA RVVNT IMMANIA MEMBRA.VIRGIL.& CGL*** Partial translation: The collapse of the kingdom frees its wildest members, Virgil.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the scene of a French ship sinking in a storm. In the foreground is a box floating in the water inscribed **DOR** over **NIK** (Tournai). Inscribed above the scene at the top of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is **NE PEREAT PERDIT**. Translation: Lost, lost

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the bombardment of Tournai. At the top of the medal near the rim starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is inscribed: **SOLVTA CATENIS INSVRGIT**. Translation: Released from bondage. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is written in two lines **TORNACVM CAP / TVM. MDCCIX**. Translation: Next came the rainbow 1709

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 30.5 grams
- Silver plated pewter Medal: 22.3 grams
- Zinc: 26 grams

Size: 44.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver, Silver plated pewter and zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Gottlieb Lauffer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Conquest of Tournai Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Gedenkmedaille von Tournai)



Date Issued: 1709

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough at Tournai and Mons during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: On 3 September 1709, during the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1713), the French fortress of Tournai, under the command of Marshal de Villars, was captured by an army commanded by John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Emperor Joseph in armor and with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewers right wearing the collar to the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the top of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **IOSEPHVS D.G. ROM. IMPERATOR**. Translation: Joseph with the grace of God Roman Emperor. Below the emperor's right shoulder is the monogram of the medalist **P.H.M.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of a Mars with sword and shield as well as Hercules with club and shield leaning against a monument. Above them is the god Fama (Fame) with trumpet holding a crown. At the top of the monument is written **TORNICH** (Tournai) above a scene of the city of Tournai. On the shield being held by Hercules is the word

MONS. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a two line inscription that reads **VICTORIA PACIF. / A: MDCCIX**. Translation: Victory and peace 1709

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 24.8-26.5 grams
- Zinc Medal: 21.8-25.1 grams

Size: 43-44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Conquest of Tournai Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Gedenkmedaille von Tournai)



Date Issued: 1709

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough at Tournai and Mons during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This medal and the one below have the same obverse.

On 3 September 1709, during the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1713), the French fortress of Tournai, under the command of Marshal de Villars, was captured by an army commanded by John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of seated female figure with crown and cloak adorned with lilies, with loose hair, wringing her hands with twigs and masks at her feet. In the background is a round tower struck by lightning from a cloud. Around the top of the medal starting and ending near the 12 o'clock position is inscribed: **DOMINE DIXERVNT: PAX ERIT VOBIS ET ECCE PERVENIT GLADIVS VSQ AD ANIMAM**. Translation: The lord said there will be peace for everyone and the swords shall be turned into plows.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the city of Tournai under fire. Above the city are two coats of arms suspended from a ribbon. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a three line inscription that reads **CESSIT INVICTIS FOEDERATO / RVM ARMIS. M. IVL.30 . / MDCCIX**. Translation: The arms of the confederation are unbeatable 1709

Weight: 30 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Friedrich Nernberger and Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Tournai Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Gedenkmedaille von Tournai)



Date Issued: 1709

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough at Tournai and Mons during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This medal and the one above have the same obverse.

On 3 September 1709, during the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1713), the French fortress of Tournai, under the command of Marshal de Villars, was captured by an army commanded by John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Seated female figure with crown and cloak adorned with lilies, with loose hair, wringing her hands with twigs and masks at her feet. In the background is a round tower struck by lightning from a cloud. Around the top of the medal starting and ending near the 12 o'clock position is inscribed: **DOMINE DIXERVNT: PAX ERIT VOBIS ET ECCE PERVENIT GLADIUS VSQ AD ANIMAM**. Translation: The lord said there will be peace for everyone and the swords shall be turned into plows.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an arial view of the outline of the fortress at Tournai. Above the fortress near the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position that reads **VLTIMVM OPVS MARTIS CETERA PACIS ERVNT**. Translation: The work is done and mars can be peaceful. At the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist N.

Weight: 23.1 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Friedrich Nernberger and Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Tournai Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Gedenkmedaille von Tournai)



Date Issued: 1709

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough at Tournai and Mons during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: On 3 September 1709, during the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1713), the French fortress of Tournai, under the command of Marshal de Villars, was captured by an army commanded by John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A quadrilateral medal

Obverse: Inside a rim decorated with a leaf pattern and a fine raised line is the image of the temple of Janus on a hill with thorn bushes. Above the temple is the image of Victory. On either side of the temple are palm trees. On the left corner of the medal at the nine o'clock position is inscribed **DIE BAHN**. Translation: The path. On the right corner of the medal at the two o'clock position is inscribed **ZVM SIEG**. Translation: To victory. In the bottom corner of the medal at the six o'clock position is an area with a three line inscription created by a raised horizontal line. The inscription reads **VND FRIED IST / DOR- / NICHT**. Translation: And peace is not a thorn.

Reverse: Inside a rim decorated with a leaf pattern and a fine raised line is the image of thorn branches bearing grapes. In the center of the medal within the thorn branches is a five line inscription which reads **HILFET / GOTT, SO KAN / MAN IEZT BEI DORNEN FRISCHE TRAVVBEN / LEESEN**. Translation: With Gods help you can now produce fresh grapes from thorns. Below the crossed thorn branches at the six o'clock position is the monogram of the medalist **N**.

Weight: 7.2-7.4 grams

Size: 31.2 by 31.8 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Battle of Malplaquet Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille an die Schlacht von Malplaquet)



Date Issued: 1709

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen of Savoy and the Duke of Marlborough at Malplaquet in 1709 during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This medal and the following medal share the same obverse .

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field are the busts of Prince Eugen of Savoy and the Duke of Marlborough facing each other with Prince Eugen on the viewers left. Around the busts is an inscription that starts and stops at the 12 o'clock position. The inscription reads **IOHANNES. DVX. MARLB. S.R.I..P**
EVGENIVS FRANC. DVX. SABAVD. Translation: John Duke of Marlborough Eugen Franz Duke of Savoy. Separating the names at the 12 and six o'clock positions is a star.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the Battel of Malplaquet. Above the scene is an inscription that follows the contour of the medal. The inscription which starts near the nine o'clock position and ends near the three o'clock position is as follows **CRVENTVS OCCIDIT.** Translation: Blood and death. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is inscribed in three lines **GALLI**
AD. MONTES / HAN. VICTI. A. M /DCCIX. D. XI SEPT. Translation: The earthworks were overcame and the enemy defeated on 11 September 1709.

Weight: 22.4 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: White metal

Variations: None Known

Designer: George Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Battle of Malplaquet Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille an die Schlacht von Malplaquet)



Date Issued: 1709

Bronze Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen of Savoy and the Duke of Marlborough at Malplaquet in 1709 during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Bronze Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: There is an inscription on the edge of the medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Phaeton in a chariot among the clouds. Above the chariot are four Zodiac signs which are from the viewers left to right: 1 2 Leo, Aquarius, Libra and Scorpio. Above the scene is an inscription which starts at the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position. The inscription reads **SOLEM MENTITVR QVEM SIDERA TERRENT**. Translation: The sun is where the stars should be.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the sun setting behind a mountain with the city of Mons at its base. Above the scene is an inscription that follows the contour of the medal. The inscription which starts near the eight o'clock position and ends near the three o'clock position is as follows **SOL KVIT INTEREA. ET MONTES VMBRANTVR**. Translation: Meanwhile, the sun sets and the mountains are shaded. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is inscribed in three lines **STRAGES GALL: MONTES / HANNON: XI SEPT: MDCCIX**. Translation: The French defeated in the Hannon mountains on 11 September 1709.

Weight:

- Bronze Medal 30.7 grams
- Zinc Medal: 24.9 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philippe Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Treaty with Pope Clemens XI Commemoration Medal (Vertrag mit Papst Clemens XI. Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1709

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the treaty between Austria and Pope Clemens XI after the War of the Spanish Succession that resulted in an end of hostilities with the papal states and the recognition of Charles the VI by the Pope as the rightful King of Spain.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Clement XI was forced to name Charles, Archduke of Austria, as the King of Spain, since the imperial army had conquered much of northern Italy and was threatening Rome itself in January 1709. The Treaty of Utrecht put an end to the war, the Papal States lost their suzerainty over the Farnese Duchy of Parma and Piacenza to Austria.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Emperor Joseph II in armor and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription which reads **IOSEPHVS. D.G. ROM. IMPERATOR. S.A.** Translation: Joseph with the grace of God Roman Emperor and Majesty. Near the edge of the medal at the six o'clock position is the initials of the medalist: **P.H.M.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field are three coats of arms which are from the viewers left to right the arms of the Emperor of Austria, the Pope and the King of Spain. Above the coats of arms is a star emitting rays. Around the upper edge of the medal is an inscription which starts near the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position as follows **ALBANI IN FRATRES SE FLECTIT SIDVS AMORE.** Translation: Albani Commits himself to Love with his brothers. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is inscribed in two lines **ITALIAE TRANS / QVILLITAS.** Translation: Italy at peace.

Weight: 26.2 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philippe Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victories of 1710 in Flanders Commemorative Medal (Sieg von 1710 in Flandern Gedenkmedaille)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1710

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victories of Prince Eugen of Savoy and the Duke of Marlborough at Douai, Saint Venant, Bethune and Aire in 1710 during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This medal and the preceding medal share the same obverse.
- This medal has the following raised inscription on its edge: **ARMORVM FOLEDE RATORVM FRVCTVS**. Translation: The fruit of arms Flanders recovered.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field are the busts of Prince Eugen of Savoy and the Duke of Marlborough facing each other with Prince Eugen on the viewers left. Around the busts is an inscription that starts and stops at the 12 o'clock position. The inscription reads **IOHANNES. DVX. MARLB. S.R.I..P EVGENIVS FRANC. DVX. SABAVD**. Translation: John Duke of Marlborough Eugen Franz Duke of Savoy. Separating the names at the 12 and six o'clock positions is a star.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim five crowned cartouches. Within each cartouche is a depiction of one of the victories of Prince Eugen of Savoy and the Duke of Marlborough in 1710. Above the top most frame is inscribed **MVNIMENTA OCCUPATA**. Translation:

Engaged in occupation. From left to right in the middle the cartouches are labeled **DOVAY, BETHVNA, S. VENANT**. The bottom cartouche is labeled **ARLEN** (Douay, Bethune, St Venant and Aire. Below the cartouches at the six o'clock position is the date **MDCCX** (1710)

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29-30.2 grams
- Zinc Metal: 27.7 grams

Size: 44.5-44.9 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: George Hautsch, (also reported to have been Philippe Heinrich Muller)

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

The Capture of Aire Commemorative Medal

(Die Eroberung der Aire-Gedenkmedaille)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1710

Reason Issued: Commemorates the capture of Aire-sur-La-Lys in the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a view of the fortified city of Aire, through the palisades of which a unicorn, eagle and lion are penetrating. Above the city is a sheet music. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription in three lines that starts at the 10 o'clock position and ends at the two o'clock position. The inscription reads **REMEARE . RENVNCIARE . RENVMERARE. / SOCIORVM SEPI INCANTANTIVM / ARIA**. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription **CAPTA IX. NOVEMB. / MDCCX**. Translation: Captured on the ninth of November 1710. Below the inscription is the initial of the medalist **N**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a table covered with a cloth embroidered with lilies there is a lectern with an open music book. Behind the book is a scepter and the setting sun. Intersecting the scepter is the following inscription: **DVRA. VIS. CIS. CITRA**. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription in two lines that starts at the eight o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position. The inscription reads **VICTORIAS CARBONE NOTAT, DECEM, DECEM ANNORVM DISCORDIA / HINC SOL CALAMITAS**. Translation: Victories ashes mark the end of ten, ten years of conflict. Dissension is the suns calamity. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following four line inscription **S. GERTRVD. SVRD.XXV. IVL. SEPES / BETHVN. DISRVPT. XXX. AVG / S. VENANT. MIGRAT. / XXX. SEPT.**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.8 grams
- Zinc Medal: 24.7 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Zinc

Variations: None Known

Manufacturer: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

The Capture of Douay Commemorative Medal (Die Eroberung der Douay-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1710

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of Douay during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a view of two soldiers sitting on a cloak, playing dice for a coin. The French soldier is in the act of handing the coin to the allied forces soldier. There is one in their hands and five on the ground. Each one of the objects represents a city. The one in their hands is labeled **DOVAY**, The ones on the ground from the viewers left to right are labeled **MONS, RUSEL, DONIC, ARAS, and PARIS**. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription in that starts at the 11 o'clock position and ends at the one o'clock position. The inscription reads **SPES PERDENS**. Translation: Losing Hope. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **DVACVM GALLIS PACEM / SPERN. EREPTVM. / MDCCX**. Translation: Spurned Peace with the Duke of France and liberated 1710.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the earth with the sun rising above it at the 12 o'clock position. All around the earth are clouds. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription that starts at the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position. The inscription reads **DEFECTVM LVMINE VIDIT**. Translation: He saw the light dawning.

Weight: 29.1-30 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Victory Over the French in Catalonia and Aragon Commemorative Medal

(Die Siege über die Franzosen in Katalonien und Aragonien Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1710

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory in Catalonia and Aragon during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is bust of Charles III with long flowing hair and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription in that starts near the nine o'clock position and ends at the five o'clock position. The inscription reads **CAROLVS III. D. G. HISPAN ET INDIAR REX.** Translation: Charles III with the grace of God Spanish and Indies King. At the bottom of the medal at the seven o'clock position on the kings right shoulder is the initials of the medalist: **P.H.M.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the image of an eagle attacking a cock. Below the birds is a desolate landscape. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription that starts near the seven o'clock position and ends near the four o'clock position. The inscription reads **NVNC CRVOR ET WLSAE LABVNTVR AB AETHERE OLVMAE. VIRG.** At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **DE GALLIS IN CATAL· / ET ARAGONIA · / 1710.** Translation: The French in Catalonia and in Aragon 1710

Weight: 29.3 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Victory in the Battle of Almenar Commemorative Medal (Sieg in der Schlacht bei Almenara Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1710

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory over Spain at Almenar during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The Battle of Almenar was a battle on July 27, 1710 in the Iberian theatre of the War of the Spanish Succession. The Bourbon-Spanish army of Phillip V crossed into Catalonia in an attempt to capture Balaguer; an Allied force of British, Portuguese, Dutch and Austrian troops supporting Archduke Charles countered these moves and Philip's army was defeated and forced to withdraw.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is bust of Charles III with long flowing hair. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription in that starts near the eight o'clock position and ends at the five o'clock position. The inscription reads **CAROLVS III. D. G. HISPANIE ET INDIAR REX CATHOL.** Translation: Charles III with the grace of God Spanish and Indies Catholic King.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the image of Philip V of Spain and a priest. Around the upper part of the medal in a separate field near the rim is an inscription that starts near the eight o'clock position and ends at the four o'clock position. The inscription reads **QVEM FVGIAM NOVI, AD QVEM AVTEM FVGIAM NEQVAQVAM.** Translation: I know from whom I shall flee and to whom I shall flee. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following five line inscription **CAROLVS DEVICIT DV CANDEGAV. / EXERCIT. XXVII IVL. DELEVIT C / FEST.S.P. OGNAT. LOYOL. / CIC IC CC./ ALMENAR.**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: Unknown
- Pewter Medal: 24.1 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Coronation of Charles VI and the Relief of Cordona Commemorative Medal (Kaiderkronung Karls VI und den Ensat von Cordona Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1711

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the coronation of Charles VI and the relief of Cordona on December 22, 1711.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: There is an inscription on the edge of this medal.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines. In the center of the medal is a scene of Charles VI coronation. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription in that starts at the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position. The inscription reads **VAGINA BRUMPENS EN-SIS RUIT AUGUR IN HOSTES**. Translation: The sword comes out of the scabbard and threatens the enemy.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines. In the center of the medal is a scene of the battle at Cordona. Around the upper part of the scene in a separate field near the rim created by a raised line textured like rope is an inscription that starts near the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position. The inscription reads **PACE SVSPECTA TVTIVS TALE BELLVM. PAC**. Translation: Peace is secured through such a battle. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **CORONATIONIS DIE SER / VATA CARDONA 22 DEC / MDCCXI**. Translation: Coronation and the relief of Cordona was on December 22, 1711.

Weight: 44.1 grams

Size: 50 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Capture of Quesnoy Commemorative Medal (Die Eroberung von Quesnoy Gedenkmédaille)



Date Issued: 1712

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Quesnoy during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and a Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is bust of Charles VI with long flowing hair and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription that starts near the eight o'clock position and ends at the five o'clock position. The inscription reads **CAROLVS VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. S. A. GERM. HISP. HVNG & LOTH REX**. Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and German, Spanish, Hungarian, Lorraine King. At the bottom of the medal at the seven o'clock position on the king's right shoulder is the initials of the medalist: **G.W.V.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the image of the city of Quesnoy with clouds in the sky above it and a broken oak tree in the foreground and with a body of water between the tree and the city. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription that starts at the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position. The inscription reads **DOMAT FORTIS CONSTANTIA QVERCVS**. Translation: Quesnoy doomed like the strongest oak. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription **QVERCETO OCCV / PATO**. Translation: Quesnoy occupied.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 30.5 grams
- Pewter Medal: 27 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

The Peace of Utrecht Commemorative Medal (Die Frieden von Utrecht Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1713

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate Peace of Utrecht at the end of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim with additional raised lines on a plain field is the image of Christ standing on clouds with his left hand raised and holding a banner in his right hand. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription that starts near the nine o'clock position and ends at the four o'clock position. The inscription reads **WEN SICH GLEICH ALLE NOIH ANHEBI.** Translation: If everyone were Noah. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **ICH WEIS DAS MEIN / ERLOSER LEBT. / HIOB.19.V.25.** Translation: I know my savior is alive Job 19. V.25.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim with additional raised lines in the center of the medal is the image of a besieged city. Above the scene is an inscription in two lines that starts near the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position. The inscription reads **IHR WERDET HOREN KRIEGE VND GES CHREY / VON KRIEGEN. MATTH.24 V.6.8.** Translation: You will hear war and screams of war Matth. 24.v.6.8.. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **DA WURD SUCH AL / LERERST DIENOTH / ANHEBEN.** Translation: Then the needy will rise first.

Weight: 15.6 grams

Size: 33.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1714

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the treaty signed by Austria and France on 7 March 1714 which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Rastatt was a peace treaty between France and Austria that was concluded in the city of Rastatt to end the War of the Spanish Succession between both countries. Under the treaty, Austria received the Spanish territories in Italy of Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Southern Netherlands. Austria also received Freiburg and several other small areas at its eastern borders from France. As a result of the treaty, the Habsburg Empire became a power in Western and Southern Europe, in addition to its already-dominant influence in Central Europe. For France, the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt confirmed the throne of Spain for the House of Bourbon and affirmed that the thrones of France and Spain could not be united.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing a toga facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor near the seven o'clock position is an asterisk which is the mark of Philipp Heinrich Muller.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene composed of an olive tree at the base of which are flags, a drum a cannon, cannon balls and other military items. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **MEDIIS CRESCBAT IN ARMIS.** At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription **PAX RASTATDIENS /A: MDCCXIII.** Translation: Rastatt Peace in 1714.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 15.4-16.3 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown
- Pewter Medal: 16.3 grams

Size: 32 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver gilt bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: Philipp Heinrich Muller





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal
(Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Pewter Medal

Manufacturer: Unknown
Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Bronze

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the treaty signed by Austria and France at Rastatt on 7 March 1714 which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Rastatt was a peace treaty between France and Austria that was concluded in the city of Rastatt to end the War of the Spanish Succession between both countries. Under the treaty, Austria received the Spanish territories in Italy of Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Southern Netherlands. Austria also received Freiburg and several other small areas at its eastern borders from France. As a result of the treaty, the Habsburg Empire became a power in Western and Southern Europe, in addition to its already-dominant influence in Central Europe. For France, the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt confirmed the throne of Spain for the House of Bourbon and affirmed that the thrones of France and Spain could not be united.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Prince Eugene of Savoy with long curling hair, wearing a helmet and armor facing to the viewer's right and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **EUGEN. FRANC. DVX SABAVD. SVMM. CAES. EXERC. IMPER.** Translation: Eugene Francis Prince of Savoy the commander of the Emperors forces. On Eugene's right arm are the initials of the obverse medalist: **MB**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene composed of a landscape with a river in its center. On the viewers left of which is the seated River god Rhine with an urn which is pouring water into the river. To the viewers right is a winged angel who is handing Rhine a staff of Mercury. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **NOMEN VIRTVTIBVS AEQVAS.** Translation: Partners of equal strength. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription **MAGNO EVGENII CADV= / CEATORIS GENIO.** Translation: The great genius of Eugene creates success. Below the inscription at the six o'clock position is the initial of the reverse medalist N.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 26.7 grams
- Bronze Medal: 34.1 grams

Size: 43.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Designers:

- Obverse: Martin Brunner
- Reverse: Georg Friedrich Nurmberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known

Silver Medal





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the treaty signed by Austria and France at Rastatt on March 7, 1714 which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Rastatt was a peace treaty between France and Austria that was concluded in the city of Rastatt to end the War of the Spanish Succession between both countries. Under the treaty, Austria received the Spanish territories in Italy of Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Southern Netherlands. Austria also received Freiburg and several other small areas at its eastern borders from France. As a result of the treaty, the Habsburg Empire became a power in Western and Southern Europe, in addition to its already-dominant influence in Central Europe. For France, the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt confirmed the throne of Spain for the House of Bourbon and affirmed that the thrones of France and Spain could not be united.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of a helmet with plumed decoration. In front of it are two doves and laurel boughs. Around the upper three-fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **IN GALEA MARTIS NIDVM FECERE COLUMBAE**. Translation: Mars's helmet built a doves nest. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following initial of the medalist: **V**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the view from the South-West of the courtyard of Rastatt Castle. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed in two lines: **DAT PACEM RASTATT. / PATRIAE EST VRBS ILLA QUIETIS.** Translation: The peace of the country comes from that quite city. At either end of the first line is a decorative element. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **MARTIVS EXPELLIT / PACIS FVNDAMINE / MARTEM.** Translation: March expels Mars with a peace treaty. Below the inscription at the six o'clock position is the initial of the reverse medalist **V**.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 54 grams
- Zinc Medal: Unknown

Size: 54.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and zinc

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the treaty signed by Austria and France at Rastatt on March 7, 1714 which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Rastatt was a peace treaty between France and Austria that was concluded in the city of Rastatt to end the War of the Spanish Succession between both countries. Under the treaty, Austria received the Spanish territories in Italy of Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Southern Netherlands. Austria also received Freiburg and several other small areas at its eastern borders from France. As a result of the treaty, the Habsburg Empire became a power in Western and Southern Europe, in addition to its already-dominant influence in Central Europe. For France, the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt confirmed the throne of Spain for the House of Bourbon and affirmed that the thrones of France and Spain could not be united.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the Roman goddess Constantia holding a cornucopia in her left hand and a staff in her right. Around the edge of the medal on the viewers left is inscribed: **CONSTANTIAE**. Around the edge of the medal on the viewers right is inscribed: **AVGVSTV**. Translation: The steadfastness of the emperor. Below the inscription at the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **V**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the view from the South-West of the courtyard of Rastatt Castle. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed in two lines: **DAT PACEM RASTATT. / PATRIAE EST VRBS ILLA QVIETIS**. Translation: The peace of the country comes from that quite city. At either end of the first line is a decorative element. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **MARTIVS EXPELLIT / PACIS FVNDAMINE / MARTEM**. Translation: March expels Mars with a peace treaty. Below the inscription at the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **V**.

Weight: 57.4 grams

Size: 54 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown





Table Medals
Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal
(Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)

Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the treaty signed by Austria and France at Rastatt on March 7, 1714 which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Rastatt was a peace treaty between France and Austria that was concluded in the city of Rastatt to end the War of the Spanish Succession between both countries. Under the treaty, Austria received the Spanish territories in Italy of Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Southern Netherlands. Austria also received Freiburg and several other small areas at its eastern borders from France. As a result of the treaty, the Habsburg Empire became a power in Western and Southern Europe, in addition to its already-dominant influence in Central Europe. For France, the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt confirmed the throne of Spain for the House of Bourbon and affirmed that the thrones of France and Spain could not be united.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing a toga facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor at the six o'clock position are the initials of the medalist **G.W.V.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Pax facing to the viewers left. She is holding an olive branch in her left hand and a torch in her right hand with which she is burning a stack of weapons on the ground in front of her. Behind her is an monument with a statue of Justice on top of it. On its base are the initials of the medalist **P.H.M.** Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **PACT GERMANIAE.** Translation: German Pact. At either end of the first line is a decorative element. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription **RESTITVTAE / MDCCXIV.** Translation: Restitution 1714.

Weight: 27.7-28.5 grams

Size: 44.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers:

- Obverse: Georg Wilhelm Vestner
- Reverse: Philipp Heinrich Muller





Table Medals
Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal
(Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)

Manufacturer: Unknown
Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the treaty signed by Austria and France at Rastatt on March 7, 1714 which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The Treaty of Rastatt was a peace treaty between France and Austria that was concluded in the city of Rastatt to end the War of the Spanish Succession between both countries. Under the treaty, Austria received the Spanish territories in Italy of Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Southern Netherlands. Austria also received Freiburg and several other small areas at its eastern borders from France. As a result of the treaty, the Habsburg Empire became a power in Western and Southern Europe, in addition to its already-dominant influence in Central Europe. For France, the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt confirmed the throne of Spain for the House of Bourbon and affirmed that the thrones of France and Spain could not be united.
- The reverse of this medal was used on another Rastatt treaty medal below.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim with a second raised line is a scene in which a lion is sleeping on an open plain with a tree in the background and clouds in the sky above. Near the lions head are floating fleur-de-lis.

Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **FORTI DVLCE VENIT FORTI MEL FORTIS AB ORE**. Translation: Strong and sweet as honey is the Power of your words. Below the scene at the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription **IVD: CAP:XIV. / V14.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim with a second raised line is the of the gates of Janus being closed by Mars the god of war. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **IANVS A MARTE MENSE MARTIO CLVSVS**. Translation: The Janus was closed by Mars in the month of March. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription **PAX RASTADIENS**. Translation: Rastatt Peace treaty.

Weight: 29.6 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: George Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown





Table Medals
Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal
(Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)

Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the treaty signed by Austria and France at Rastatt on March 7, 1714 which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts:

- The Treaty of Rastatt was a peace treaty between France and Austria that was concluded in the city of Rastatt to end the War of the Spanish Succession between both countries. Under the treaty, Austria received the Spanish territories in Italy of Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Southern Netherlands. Austria also received Freiburg and several other small areas at its eastern borders from France. As a result of the treaty, the Habsburg Empire became a power in Western and Southern Europe, in addition to its already-dominant influence in Central Europe. For France, the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt confirmed the throne of Spain for the House of Bourbon and affirmed that the thrones of France and Spain could not be united.
- The French General-Marshal de Villars and the Austrian general Prince Eugen had fought several battles against each other in the War of the Spanish Succession, since 1713 they had been negotiating in Rastatt to end the war.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim with a second raised line are the images of Prince Eugen on the viewers left and French General-Marshal de Villars on the right. Around the upper portion of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **OLIM DVO EVLMINA BELLI.** Translation: Once two lightning bolts of war. Below the busts at the six o'clock position is the medalist initial N.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim with a second raised line is a scene in which an angel is signing a peace treaty on a table on which rests crosses swords and a hat. Around the upper portion of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **NUNC INSTRUMENTA QUIETIS.** Translation: Now instruments of peace. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following date **MDCCXIV** (1714).

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 14.9 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown
 - Zinc Medal: Unknown

Size: 35.7 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver, bronze and zinc

Variations: None known

Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Designer:

- Obverse: George Friedrich Nurnberger
- Reverse: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known

Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the treaty signed by Austria and France at Rastatt on March 7, 1714 which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The Treaty of Rastatt was a peace treaty between France and Austria that was concluded in the city of Rastatt to end the War of the Spanish Succession between both countries. Under the treaty, Austria received the Spanish territories in Italy of Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Southern Netherlands. Austria also received Freiburg and several other small areas at its eastern borders from France. As a result of the treaty, the Habsburg Empire became a power in Western and Southern Europe, in addition to its already-dominant influence in Central Europe. For France, the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt confirmed the throne of Spain for the House of Bourbon and affirmed that the thrones of France and Spain could not be united.
- The French General-Marshal de Villars and the Austrian general Prince Eugen had fought several battles against each other in the War of the Spanish Succession, since 1713 they had been negotiating in Rastatt to end the war.
- The reverse of this medal was used on another Rastatt treaty medal above.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim with a second raised line are the images of Prince Eugen on the viewers left and French General-Marshal de Villars on the right. Around the upper portion of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **OLIM DVO EVLMINA BELLI**. Translation: Once two lightning bolts of war. Below the busts is the date **MDCCXIV** (1714).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim with a second raised line is the of the gates of Janus being closed by Mars the god of war. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **IANVS A M ARTE MENSE MARTIO CLVSVS**. Translation: The Janus was closed by Mars in the month of March. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription **PAX RASTADIENS**. Translation: Rastatt Peace.

Weight: 42.8 grams

Size: 50.3 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: George Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown





Table Medals
Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal
(Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)

Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the treaty signed by Austria and France at Rastatt on March 7, 1714 which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The Treaty of Rastatt was a peace treaty between France and Austria that was concluded in the city of Rastatt to end the War of the Spanish Succession between both countries. Under the treaty, Austria received the Spanish territories in Italy of Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Southern Netherlands. Austria also received Freiburg and several other small areas at its eastern borders from France. As a result of the treaty, the Habsburg Empire became a power in Western and Southern Europe, in addition to its already-dominant influence in Central Europe. For France, the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt confirmed the throne of Spain for the House of Bourbon and affirmed that the thrones of France and Spain could not be united.
- The French General-Marshal de Villars and the Austrian general Prince Eugen had fought several battles against each other in the War of the Spanish Succession, since 1713 they had been negotiating in Rastatt to end the war.
- The inscription on the back of the medal is referring to a conjunction of Jupiter and the sun in the constellation Pisces on the day the Rastatt Peace Treaty was signed.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim with a second raised line are the images of Prince Eugen and French General-Marshal de Villars in ancient armor sitting opposite of each other and shaking hands under a palm tree. On the ground at their feet are discarded weapons. Around the upper portion of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **CONVENERE DVCES PRO PALMIS IVNGERE PALMAS**. Translation: Once two lightning bolts of war.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim with a second raised line on a plain field is the zodiac sign for Pisces and the symbols for the sun and Jupiter. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **IVNGVNTVR IVPPITER ET SOL**. Translation: A conjunction of the Sun and Jupiter in Pisces. Below the sign of Pisces in two lines is inscribed in two lines: **VI MARTII / A MDCCXIII**. Translation: March 6, 1714. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription in two lines: **PAX RASTADIENS / SIS**. Translation: Rastatt Peace.

Weight: 29.4 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver





Table Medals
Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal
(Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)

Variations: None known
Designer: Unknown
Manufacturer: Unknown
Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Baden Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Badische Friedensgedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Baden Peace Treaty

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Baden was the treaty that ended formal hostilities between France and the Holy Roman Empire, which had been at war since the start of the War of the Spanish Succession. It was signed on 7 September 1714 in Baden, Switzerland, and complemented the treaties of Utrecht and of Rastatt.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are the busts of Emperors Charles VI and Louis XIV facing each other with Charles on the viewers left. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim is an inscription in two parts. The first part starts at the 11 o'clock position and ends at the one o'clock position and reads: **FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO.** The second part starts at the 11 o'clock position and ends at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS VI, D. G. ROM. IMP. ET LVD. XIII D. G. FR. ET NAV. REX.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and Louis XIII with the grace of God French and Norman King.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene depicting Jupiter and Apollo holding a cracked globe together with a ribbon. On the globe can be seen the territories of England, Spain, France, Poland, Denmark, Sardinia, Sicily, Africa, Germany and Italy. Around the upper forth of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is a band inscribed: **HIS IVNCTIS IVNGITVR ORBIS.** Translation: These edges of the orb are joined. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **VNA DVOS ITERATA DEOS / CONCORDIA STRIN. / GIT.** Translation: The agreement of two gods create a strong agreement.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 44.8 grams
- Pewter Medal: 36.4 grams

Size: 49 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Baden Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Badische Friedensgedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Baden Peace Treaty

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Baden was the treaty that ended formal hostilities between France and the Holy Roman Empire, which had been at war since the start of the War of the Spanish Succession. It was signed on 7 September 1714 in Baden, Switzerland, and complemented the treaties of Utrecht and of Rastatt.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a view of the city of Baden. In the foreground is a seated warrior with a sword. Above the scene is an angel holding a shield with the Baden coat of arms and a banner on which is the word **BADENA** (Baden). The angel is also holding an olive branch. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads: **HAS TANDEM AD THERMAS FESSVS MARS ABLVIT ENSEM**. Translation: Finally a weary Mars is washing his sword in the water.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene depicting the Emperor and Germania giving thanks, above which is the eye of God. To the viewers left of the emperor is stand on which is a vessel in which is burning incense the vapors of which are rising into the air. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is a band inscribed: **EXSOLVUNT GRATES CAESAR ET IMPERIUM**. Translation: Great reward for the emperor and government. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **IANI TEMPIO BADENAE IN / ARGO VIA CLAVSO**. Translation: Jan's Baden temple in Argo is closed. Below the inscription is a floral decorative element.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 49 grams
- Pewter Medal: 37.5 grams

Size: 49 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None known

Designers: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Utrecht Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Utrecht Friedensgedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Utrecht Peace Treaty

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Treaty confirmed Philip V of Spain as king. In return, Philip renounced the French throne, both for himself and his descendants, with reciprocal renunciations by the French to the Spanish throne. Great Britain was the main beneficiary of this treaty as it became as a result a major European commercial power. Also, Spain ceded the strategic ports of Gibraltar and Minorca to Britain.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a view of the goddess Europe facing to the viewers left holding an olive branch in her right hand and resting her left on a coat of arms. Behind her is a roman column and at her feet are flags and a cannon barrel. She is looking out over the sea on which three sailing ships can be seen. Above her is a cloud parting to show the suns rays. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the name of the medalist in script: **D. Drapentier.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene depicting a dove of peace with an olive branch in its beak flying over the sea on which can be seen four ships. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **VREDE MET SPANGIEN EN DEN STAAT.** Translation: Peace with Spain and the nations. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following date: **MDCCXIV.** (1714)

Weight: 13.7 grams

Size: 32.8 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: D. Drapentier

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Frankfurt Am Main Shoot Commemoration Medal

(Frankfurt Am Main Schützengedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1715

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the shooting competition at Frankfurt Am Main on August 17, 1715.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A quadrilateral medal

Obverse: Inside a rim decorated with a leaf pattern and a fine raised line is the image of a winged anchor with a shooting target at the top. Around the image of the anchor is an inscription as follows: **DURCH GLUCK UND HOFFEN WIRDS ZIEHLGE TROFFEN.** Translation: Through luck and hope the target will be hit. Below the anchor in small letters are the initials of the medalist: **C.W.**

Reverse: Inside a rim decorated with a leaf pattern and a fine raised line is an 12 line inscription which reads **IN / FRIEDEN / LAESSET / IEZT / GENIESSEN, / FRANCKFURTH / EIN NEUES / SCHIEBEN = / SCHIESEN. / 1715. / AVG. /17.** Translation: In peace lets now enjoy a new shoot at Frankfurt on August 17, 1715.

Weight: 13.8 grams

Size: 26.2 by 26 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Christian Wermuth

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory at Peterwardein Commemoration Medal (Sieg bei der Peterwardein-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1716

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks on the Sava near Peterwardein on August 5, 1716.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and a Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The obverse of this medal and the two below and two of the capture of Temesvar medals below are the same.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing a toga and with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D: G ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **V**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene representing the battle for Pederwartein. Around the upper third of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **CAESER AD SAVVM VICTOR.** Translation: The emperor victor over the savages. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **CAESIS ET FVG TVRC. / CC. MILL. CASTRIS / OCCVAPT. 5. AVG.** Translation: Emperor and king defeated a 1,000 Turks and occupied their camp on August 5th. Below the inscription is the initial of the medalist **V**.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29-29.9 grams
- Pewter Medal: 27.3 grams

Size: 44.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Victory at Peterwardein Commemoration Medal (Sieg bei der Peterwardein-Gedenkmedaille)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1716

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks on the Sava near Peterwardein

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts:

- The obverse of this medal and the one above, the one below and two of the capture of Temesvar medals below are the same.
- The Battle of Peterwardein, took place on 5 August 1716 during the Austro-Turkish War. The battle was a great victory for the Habsburg army led by Prince Eugene of Savoy. The Ottoman Grand Vizier Damad Ali Pasha was fatally wounded, while the Ottoman army lost 20,000 men and 250 guns.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing a toga and with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D: G ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **V**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the emperor seated on a throne with a scepter in his right hand. At his feet are Turkish weapons flags. In front of him his Prince Eugene who is presenting him with a Turkish horse tail banner. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim on a plain field starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **PRIMITIAE**

DEVICTIS TURVIS. Translation: The first defeat of the vanquished. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **CC. MILL. / CASTR. OCCVP. / V. AVG.** Translation: Emperor and king defeated a 1,000 Turks and occupied their camp on August 5th. Above the exergue on the viewer's left is the initial of the medalist **V**.



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Victory at Peterwardein Commemoration Medal (Sieg bei der Peterwardein-Gedenkmedaille)



Pewter Medal

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.5 grams
- Bronze Medal: 30.1 grams
- Pewter Medal: 27.8 grams

Size: 43.8 mm in diameter**Type of Material:** Pewter**Variations:** None known**Designers:** Georg Wilhelm Vestner**Manufacturer:** Unknown**Number Issued:** Unknown**Case:** Unknown**Ribbon:** None**Attachments:** None**Miniature:** None known



Table Medals

Victory at Peterwardein Commemoration Medal (Sieg bei der Peterwardein-Gedenkmedaille)



Gold Medal

Date Issued: 1716

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks on the Sava near Peterwardein

Classes or Types: Four: Gilded Bronze Medal, Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts:

- The obverse of this medal and the two above, and two of the capture of Temesvar medals below are the same.
- The Battle of Peterwardein, took place on 5 August 1716 during the Austro-Turkish War. The battle was a great victory for the Habsburg army led by Prince Eugene of Savoy. The Ottoman Grand Vizier Damad Ali Pasha was fatally wounded, while the Ottoman army lost 20,000 men and 250 guns.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing a toga and with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D: G ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is an asterisk.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene depicting a trophy of arms with a Turkish uniform, weapons and flags. Around the upper portion of the medal near the rim on a plain field starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **CAESAR DE TVRCIS MENSE AVGVSTO.** Translation: Conqueror of the Turks in the month of August. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription **PROPE PETRO / VVARADINVM.** Translation: Near Peterwardeon. Below the exergue on the at the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist V.

Silver Medal





Table Medals

Victory at Peterwardein Commemoration Medal (Sieg bei der Peterwardein-Gedenkmedaille)



Bronze Medal

Weight:

- Gilded Bronze Medal: 15.3 grams
- Silver Medal: 14.8 grams
- Bronze Medal: 14.1 grams
- Pewter Medal: 13.3grams

Size: 32.4 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gilded bronze, silver, bronze, and pewter

Variations: None known

Designers:

- Obverse: Philipp Heinrich Muller
- Reverse: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Victory at Peterwardein Commemoration Medal (Sieg bei der Peterwardein-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1716

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks on the Sava near Peterwardein

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Battle of Peterwardein, took place on 5 August 1716 during the Austro-Turkish War. The battle was a great victory for the Habsburg army led by Prince Eugene of Savoy. The Ottoman Grand Vizier Damad Ali Pasha was fatally wounded, while the Ottoman army lost 20,000 men and 250 guns.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim and a second fine raised line is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing armor and the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the edge of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROL, VI. D: G ROM. IMP. S. A.GERM.**

HISP.HVNG. ET BOH.REX Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and majesty and king of Spain, Hungary and Bohemia.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim and a second fine raised line on a plain field is the imperial eagle above which is the eye of providence above clouds and below which is a crescent moon. To the viewers left of the medal are the letters **OCC** and to the right **OR.** Around the upper portion of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **MAGNE CAROLE! LVNA SVB PEDIRVS.** Translation: Great Charles! The moon underfoot. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **TVRS. CC. MILLIB, CAESIS / ET FVGATIS. CASTRIS / OCCVPAL.V.AVG.** Translation: 20, 000 Turks killed and their camp occupied.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Temesvar Commemoration Medal

(Eroberung der Temesvar-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1716

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Capture of Temesvar from the Turks by Prince Eugene

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The obverse of this medal the three medals above and two of the capture of Temesvar medals are the same.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing a toga and with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of god Roman Emperor and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **V**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of a goddess facing to the viewers left, holding a victors wreath in her right hand and a cornucopia in her left. Resting against her left led is an oval shield with the coat of arms of Temesvar. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **SECVRITAS TRANSSYLVANIAE RESTITVTA.** Translation: Transylvania's security restored. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the tope within which is the following two line inscription **THEMESVVARIO OCCVP. / D.12.OCT.1716.** Translation: Temesvar occupied on 12 October, 1716. Above and to the viewers right of the exergue on a rock is the initial of the medalist **V**.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.7 grams
- Pewter Medal: Unknown

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Pewter Medal

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Temesvar Commemoration Medal

(Eroberung der Temesvar-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1716

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Capture of Temesvar from the Turks by Prince Eugene

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The obverse of this medal, the four medals above and two of the 1716 Victory at Peterwardein medals are the same.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing a toga and with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of god Roman Emperor and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **V**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of the fortress and the defense and siege works at in front of it at Temesvar from above; the former under attack. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **TRANSYLVANIA METV AC INSIDIIS LIBERATA.** Translation: Transylvania's freed from fear and attacks. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription **THEMESVVARIO OCCVP. / D. 12. OCT. 1716.** Translation: Temesvar occupied on 12 October, 1716.

Above and to the viewers right of the exergue is the initial of the medalist **V**.

Weight: 29.9 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Temesvar Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Temesvar-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1716

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Capture of Temesvar from the Turks by Prince Eugene

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Copper Medal

Interesting Facts: None known.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing a toga facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two-thirds of the medal near the rim starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **IMPERAT. CAES. AVG. CAROLVS. VI.** Translation: Emperor, Caesar and majesty Charles VI. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **R**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Pannonia with mural crown in her right hand and a hobby horse in her left sitting in front of the Temesvar fortress with a Turk lying at your feet. Around the upper fourth of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **TEMESVARO EXPVGNATO.** Translation: Temesvar I am sorry. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **R. KVNG. TERMIN. DECVMAN. / PRIMVM RESTITVIVS. / MDCCXVI.**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 37.3 grams
- Copper Medal: 42.6 grams

Size: 48.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver plated bronze and copper

Variations: None known

Designers: Benedikt Richter

Manufacturer: Benedikt Richter

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Copper Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Temesvar Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Temesvar-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1716

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Capture of Temesvar from the Turks by Prince Eugene

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The obverse of this medal, the Victory at Peterwardein Commemoration Medals above and two of the 1716 Victory at Peterwardein medals above are the same.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing armor and with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of god Roman Emperor and majesty.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of the fortress and the defense and siege works at in front of it at Temesvar from above. Around the upper three-fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **ARMIS CONSTANTIA ET FORTITVDINE CAESARIS AB EVGENIO.** Translation: They were defeated by Eugene with his constancy of arms and strength. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **TEMESWARIA TVR = / CIS EREPTA / AD. OCT.** Translation: Temesvar liberated from the Turks in October.

Weight: 22.9 grams

Size: 42.9 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Temesvar and Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Temesvar und Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1716

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Capture of Temesvar and Belgrade from the Turks by Prince Eugene

Classes or Types: Two: Bronze Medal and Bronze Gilt Medal

Interesting Facts: None Known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three-fourths of the medal near the rim starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D. G. IMP. E III. HISP.R..** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of god Emperor and third King of Spain. Below the bust of the emperor at the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist: **OTTO AMERANI.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is scene composed of a winged Victoria holding an upraised sword in her right hand receiving a crown from another defeated god and the river god Secchia offering a second crown. Victoria stands on a sphere with the following four line inscription: **TEMES / VAR. ET. / BELGRADO / EXPVGN.** Translation: Temesvar and Belgrade liberated. The river god Danub is leaning with his left arm on an urn emitting water which has the inscription **DANVB** on it. To the viewers right is a second river god, Secchia offering Victoria a crown. At the top of the medal near the rim starting near the 12 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **PATET ORIENS.** Translation: The east is clear. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription **.ROME.**

Weight:

- Bronze Medal: 41.3-43.4 grams
- Bronze Gilt Medal: 43.8 grams

Size: 46.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze and bronze gilt

Variations: None known

Designers: Ottone Hamerani

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

War with France Commemoration Medal (Krieg mit Frankreich Gedenkmedaille)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the war with France

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is a scene of a battle between Saul, a mounted knight and infantry, with Saul falling from his horse and four mercenaries lying on the ground. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **SIHE SAVL DV VERFOLGEST MICH**. Translation: Look at and follow me. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription **ACTORVM IX. V. IV**. Translation: Acts 9, 5, 4.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines on a plain field is a seven line inscription as follows: **HÖRE NACHWELT! DA DER KAISER VBER CHRISTI FEINDE SIEGT, WIRD ER SELBST VON ANDERN CHRISTEN, ZV DER TVRKEN SCHVZ BEKRIEGT**. Translation: Listen in the past the emperor has been victorious over the enemies of Christianity, will he himself now have other Christians wage war against him to protect the Turks. Above and below this text are decorative elements.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.4 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown
- Pewter Medal: 26.7 grams

Size: 43.8 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

War with France Commemoration Medal
(Krieg mit Frankreich Gedenkmedaille)



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal

(Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks at Belgrade.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: Prince Eugene of Savoy fought the Turks successfully, defeating them at Peterwardein and Temesvar (1716) and at Belgrade (1717), leading to the Treaty of Passarowitz in 1719.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Prince Eugene with long curling hair, in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **EUGENIVS FRANC DVX SABAUD. S. CAES.**

MAIEST. GENER. LOCVM. T. Translation: Eugen of France, Duke of Savoy, his majesty the emperors subject and General. Below the bust near the seven o'clock position is the initial of the medalist V

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the image of Prince Eugene wearing armor on a rearing horse with a sword in his right hand behind which is the image of Belgrade. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **HON EST HEIC ALIVD NISI GLADIVS GIDEONIS.**

IVDIC VIII. Translation: He is another sword of Gideon the 8th month. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following four line inscription **TVRCIS FVSVS / CASTRIS OCCVPATIS / BELGRADO RE= / CEPTO.** Translation: The Turks occupying Belgrade were driven from their camp.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 28.6-30.4 grams
- Bronze Medal: 28 grams
- Pewter Medal: 26.2 grams

Size: 43.2-44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver, bronze and pewter

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None





Table Medals
Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal
(Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks at Belgrade.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Prince Eugene of Savoy fought the Turks successfully, defeating them at Peterwardein and Temesvar (1716) and at Belgrade (1717), leading to the Treaty of Passarowitz in 1719.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Prince Eugene with long curling hair, in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **EVGENIVS FRANC DVX SABAVD. S. CAES. MAIEST. GENER. LOCVMT.** Translation: Eugen of France, Duke of Savoy, his majesty the emperors subject and General. Below the bust near the seven o'clock position is the initial of the medalist V

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is image of Immortality presenting a victor's wreath to Prince Eugene. Behind them can be seen the image of Belgrade. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **CHE BEL GRADO DA BELGRADO.** Translation: What beautiful Generalship at Belgrade. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **TVRCO BATTVTO A L GRAND / EVGNNIO SI EMRDM / EN LGRADO.** Translation: The Turks were beaten by the great Eugene's generalship.

Weight: Unknown

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Zinc

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: Prince Eugene of Savoy fought the Turks successfully, defeating them at Peterwardein and Temesvar (1716) and at Belgrade (1717), leading to the Treaty of Passarowitz in 1719.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair and a victor's wreath, in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **CAES. AVG. CAROL. VI. PLVR. VTR. ORB. PROVIN. REX.** Translation: His majesty Emperor Charles VI ?. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist **WAROV.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the image of Hercules crushing the giant Antaeus. At his feet is a turban and Turkish weapons. Above the image near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **FVNESTA LAC-ESSITTIO.** Translation: a fatal accident has overtaken him. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **CC. MIL. TVRCAR. FVGATA / VALLVM. CASTRAQ. EXFVG. / MDCCXVIII.** Translation: Thousands of Turks fled the walls of Belgrade 1717.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: Unknown
- Bronze Medal: 33 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: Daniel Warou and Benedikt Richter

Manufacturer: Vienna Mint

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: Two Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Prince Eugene of Savoy fought the Turks successfully, defeating them at Peterwardein and Temesvar (1716) and at Belgrade (1717), leading to the Treaty of Passarowitz in 1719.
- The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair and a victors wreath, in armor, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and majesty.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the image of an angel flying over Belgrade with the sword of God in her left hand. Below her on the viewers right is the Turkish army on a piece of land between the Danube and the Sava rivers. Above the image near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **GLADIVS DEI CAROLI ET GIDEONIS EVGENII JUNI VII.** Translation: The sword of Charles and Eugene of Savoy June 7. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following four line inscription **TVRCIS FVSIS / CASTRIS OCCVPATIS / BELGRADO RE =/ CEP?.**

Translation: Turkish military camp and Belgrade Occupied ?.

Translation: Turkish military camp and Belgrade Occupied ?.



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Bronze Medal

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 44.1 grams
- Pewter Medal: 40.7 grams
- Bronze Medal:

Size: 49 mm in diameter**Type of Material:** Silver and Pewter**Variations:** None known**Designers:** Georg Wilhelm Vestner**Manufacturer:** Unknown**Number Issued:** Unknown**Case:** Unknown**Ribbon:** None**Attachments:** None**Miniature:** None known



Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.
- Prince Eugene of Savoy fought the Turks successfully, defeating them at Peterwardein and Temesvar (1716) and at Belgrade (1717), leading to the Treaty of Passarowitz in 1719.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROL. VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. S. A. G. H. N. I. H. & B. REX.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and majesty G. H. N. I. H. & B. king..

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on in the center of a plain field is the image of cross surrounded by rays. Above the cross near the rim starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position is inscribed: **IN HOC VICTOR.** Translation: In this sign be victorious. Around the lower part of the medal near the rim starting at the three o'clock position and ending at the nine o'clock position is inscribed: **TVRCAR. ET BELGRADI. DIE 6. A8. AVG. 1777.** Translation: Turks and Belgrade on the 6th and 8th 1777.

Weight: 6.6 grams

Size: 25 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: One

- **Interesting Facts:** The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair and victor's wreath, in armor, facing to the viewer's right and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **IMP : CAES: CAROL: VI. D.G. GE: HI: HU: B: REX. AR: AUS.** Translation: Emperor and majesty Charles VI with the grace of God Ge: Hi: Hu: B: King Ar: Austria. At the bottom of the medal near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist: **W.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the images of Religio and Pax seated and holding a shield with the following six line inscription: **Q. VIN. / QVENNA/ LIN / PRIMA / VINDO /BONAE.** Below them are Turkish trophies. Above the image near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **REP. CHRIST. PACE. BELLOQ. STABILITA.** Translation: Christ's representative brings peace to Belgrade. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line date: **MDCCXVII / CAL: OCT:.** Translation: October 1717.

Weight: 27.6 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Daniel Warou and Benedikt Richter

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal

(Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal.

Interesting Facts:

- This medal and one of the 1718 Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medals have the same obverse.
- Prince Eugene of Savoy fought the Turks successfully, defeating them at Peterwardein and Temesvar (1716) and at Belgrade (1717), leading to the Treaty of Passarowitz in 1719.
- The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI in armor with the Order of the Golden Fleece on it and with long curling hair and a victor's wreath, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **CAROLVS VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and Majesty. At the bottom of the medal near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist: **V**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the image of Hercules standing naked other than a lion's skin, in his right hand is a club and in the left a horn, in the background is a view of Belgrade with the city's towers still crowned by Turkish crescents. Above the scene near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **DEVICTI ACHELOI E CORNIBVS VNUM**. Translation: The one of the horns was taken from Acheloi. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **BEL GRADO RECEPTO / 18. AVG MDCCXVII**. Translation: Belgrade liberated October 1717.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: Unknown
- Bronze Medal: 28.8 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner and Philipp Heinrich Muller





Table Medals
Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal
(Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)

Manufacturer: Unknown
Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI in armor with long curling hair and a victor's wreath, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed **IMP. CAES. CAROLVS. VI. AVG. P. FEL. P.P.** Translation: Emperor Charles VI majesty P. FEL. P.P. At the bottom of the medal near the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist in script: **Richter**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the image of monument of the sun god. On the viewers left of the monument is a figure holding a scepter and on the right a liberated Bosnian. In the background is the city of Belgrade. Above the scene near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **DACCIA MOESIAQ SVB PROVINCIAE CAROLI**. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **TAVRVNO CAPTO MDCCXVII**. Translation: Belgrade liberated 1717.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: Unknown
- Bronze Medal: Unknown

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: Benedikt Richter

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Prince Eugene of Savoy in armor with long curling hair and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **EVGEN. PRINC. DVX SABAVD.SVMM. CAES. EXERCINPER**. Translation: Eugene Prince of Savoy and Conqueror.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is a scene composed of two palm trees with shields bearing the inscriptions **DE GALLIS** (The French) **AND DE TVRCIS** (The Turks). Next to the palm on the viewers right is a the goddess Victory. Above the scene near the rim starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position is inscribed: **VICTORI PERPETVO**. Translation: Always victories. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following date: **MDCCXVII** (1717).

Weight: 29.8 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: Two: Gilt Silver Medal and Silver Medal

Interesting Facts:

- The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair with a victor's wreath facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **CAROLUS SEXTUS ROM IMP ET TERTIUS REX HISP**. Translation: Charles the sixth roman emperor and king of Spain.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene composed of a lion and an eagle attacking a dragon. Above them is the sun with a face superimposed on it near the 12 o'clock position emitting rays. Above the scene near the rim starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **CONSTANTIA ET FORTITUDINE**. Translation: Always victories. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following date: **1717**.

Weight:

- Gilt Silver Medal: 10.9-29.6 grams

Size:

- Gilt Silver Medal: 33.5-44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold plated silver

Variations: None known

Designer: L. Roettiers

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: One

- **Interesting Facts:** The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the image of a tower with the Turkish crescent at the top. To the viewer's right is a cloud emitting lightning bolts aimed at the tower. Below the lightning is an imperial eagle with a scepter in its right claw and lightning bolts in its left. Around the upper three-fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **DIESEN NICHT ZUHOCH NOCH VEST**. Translation: This is not so high nor vast.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is a scene of the city of Belgrade with stars and a crescent moon above it. Above the scene near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **HAETT ER AUCH ALHIER SEIN NEST**. Translation: He already had his nest. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following seven line inscription: **D. 16 AUGUST. 1717. / DER TURCKEN HEER / ZERSTIEBT. / UND BELGRAD SICH / ERGIEBT / D.18.AUGUST / 1717**. Translation: On August 16, 1717 the Turkish army departed and Belgrade was freed on the 18 of August 1717.

Weight: 9.3 grams

Size: 32 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: One

- **Interesting Facts:** The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the image of a Turkish camp near a city on a hill. Above the scene is an eagle among the clouds with lightning bolts emitting from its talons. Around the upper third of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed **CECIDE. VTRVMQVAE.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised area with an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position. In the center of the medal on a plain field is a scene composed of a sheaf of wheat with a warrior on either side each holding a scythe. At the bottom of the medal is another plain space on which is the initial of the medalist **H.**

Weight: Unknown

Size: 38 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

French Betrayal Commemoration Medal (Französische Gedenkmedaille für Verrat)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the French betrayal of the emperor during the war with the Turks.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the image of Saul falling off of his horse. On the ground below his horse are three fallen mercenary warriors. Above the scene are clouds with the sun's rays passing through them. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed **SI HE SAVI DV VERFOLGEST MICH**. Translation: See Saul following me. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following one line inscription: **ACTORVM IX. V. IV**. Translation: Action on the 4th of September.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is a seven line inscription that reads: **HÖRE NACHWELT! / DA DER KAISER / VBER CHRISTI FEINDE SIEGT, / WIRD ER SELBST / VON ANDEREN CHRISTEN, / ZV DER TVRKEN SCHVZ, / BEKRIEGT**. Translation: Hear posterity! Since the emperor's victories over Christ's enemies he will warn other Christians who protect the Turks. Above and below the inscription are decorative elements.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 28.9 grams
- Zinc Medal: 28.4 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory Over the Turks Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg über die Türken)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the French betrayal of the emperor during the war with the Turks.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the image of an equestrian monument between the pilers of Hercules. The piler to the viewers left is inscribed **PLVS** and the one on the right is labeled **VLTRA**. On the ground on either side of the monument are defeated Turks. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is inscribed **CAROLVS VI D.G. ROM. IMP.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God roman Emperor. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **TVRCARVM DE GENTE / VICTORI.** Translation: Victory over the Turkish nation.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is a four line inscription that reads: **CERTAS TVRCA / DABIT POENAS / FERET AVSTRIA / NATVM.** Translation: The Turks will be punished by the Austrian Nation. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **VOTVM STRENAE / LOCO.**

Weight: Unknown

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Zink

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Naval Victory Over the Turks Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg über die Türken)



Date Issued: 1718

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the naval victory over the Turks off of Syracuse and the Spanish at Messina.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is a scene composed of an eagle killing seven ravens above a landscape. Above the scene starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **NVNCA NADIE CONTRA SV SENOR**. Translation: Never anyone against you lord. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line on which is a decorative element.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of a naval battle. On the viewers left is a landform with a city labeled at the bottom **SIRACVSA** (Syracuse) and at the top **MESSINA**. Above the scene is an inscription starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position as follows: **VICTORIA NAVAL CONTRA LOS ESPANOLES**. Translation: Naval victory against the Spanish. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following date in Roman Numerals: **MDCCXVIII** (1718). Below the date is a star.

Weight: 29-30 grams

Size: 43.5-44.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Naval Victory Over Spain Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg über Spanien)



Date Issued: 1718

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the naval victory of the Quadruple Alliance (England, France, Austria and the Netherlands) over Spain at Syracuse by a force commanded by Admiral George Byng.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim within which are two additional fine raised lines.

Obverse: Inside a raised rim with two additional fine raised lines on a plain field in the center of the medal is a scene composed of a caduceus. On either side of the staff is frame composed of laurel boughs. Within this frame on the viewers left is the image of Charles VI and on the right George I. Around Charles VI bust is inscribed: **CAROLVS VLD.G. ROM.IMP. SEMP.AVG** (Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and majesty.) and around the bust of George I **GEORGIVS D.G. MAG:**

BR.FR.ET.HIB.R. (George with the grace of God Majesty Britain, France and Hibernia king). Below the staff is a shield on which is the Roman Numeral **XX**. Above the scene starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **VETANT FOEDARI FOEDERA.** Translation: Never anyone against you lord. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line on which is a decorative element.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim with two additional fine raised lines is an allegoric scene of a naval battle in which Jupiter seated on a cloud sending thunder bolts towards fleeing ships and Neptune holding a trident attacking the fleeing ships. Above the scene is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position as follows: **SIC MOTOS FAS EST COMPOSERE FLVCTVS.** Translation: Naval victory against the Spanish. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which a three line inscription: **HISPANORVM CLASSIS / ALOVS ET NEPTV: / NO DELETA.**

Weight: 28.1-29.7 grams

Size: 43.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medal

(den Frieden von Pasarowitz Gedenkmedaille)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1718

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Passarowitz Peace Treaty between Austria, the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire which ended the Austro-Venetian War with the Turks.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal the 1717 Conquest of Belgrade medal have the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair and a victor's wreath, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **CAROLVS VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AUG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and Majesty. At the bottom of the medal near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist: **V.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the image of an eagle in flight. Below the eagle is a landscape. Above the image near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **PARCET SVBMISSIS DEBELLABITQVE SVPERBOS.** Translation: He will spare the humble and defeat the proud. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **INDVCIÆ CVM TVRCIS / D. 21. IVLII.**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.9 grams
- Zinc Medal: 26.3-27.6 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Zinc

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

The Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medal (den Frieden von Pasarowitz Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1718

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Passarowitz Peace Treaty between Austria, the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI in armor with the Order of the Golden Fleece on it and with long curling hair and a victor's wreath, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three-fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **CAES. AVG. CAR. VI. R. IMP. S. A. GE. HI. BO. REX. AR. A. D. BVR.** At the bottom of the medal near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist: **V.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is a scene in which the seated emperor with a quill in his right hand is about to sign a document being held by Mercury. In front of the emperor is a small round table on which is an inkwell. Behind Mercury is a kneeling Turk. Around the image near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **VICTOR NON ALIO SVBSCRIBIT PACTA COLORE.** Translation: The victor signs treaties in no other color. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following four line inscription: **IN PACIS INDVCLAS DEBEL / LATO SVPLICI HOSTI / GLORIOSE CONCES / CES / SAS.** Translation: Gloriously achieved during the peace negotiations wiht the subdued, servile pleading enemy. On the page held by Mercury is written **IM DVCLAB / CVM / MOSTI / DVS.** Translation: Tell me how you were going.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 43.8-44.2 grams

- Zinc Medal: Unknown

Size: 49 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner and Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

The Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medal (den Frieden von Pasarowitz Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1718

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Passarowitz Peace Treaty between Austria, the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI in armor with the Order of the Golden Fleece on it and with long curling hair and a victor's wreath, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two-thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed **IMP. CAES. CAROL. VI. D.G.GE.HLHU.B: REX AR. AUS:.** At the bottom of the medal near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist: **W.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is a scene in which a female figure offers a wreath to another female figure who is holding a cress on which is a medallion with the following three line inscription: **DE / BARBAR / GENT.** In the background is a palm tree and at the womens feet is an orb wiht a crown and flags. In front of the emperor is a small round table on which is an inkwell. Behind Mercury is a kneeling Turk. Around the image near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **AVGVSTO. PACATO. RL.III.** At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription: **OB CHRIST POMOERI FINES / AMPLIAT. ET SOCIOS DE- / FENS. MDCCXVIII.** Translation: For Christ extending the gardens boundaries and defending the alliance 1718.

Weight: 32.3 grams

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: Daniel Warou and Hieronymus Fuchs

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medal (den Frieden von Pasarowitz Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1718

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Passarowitz Peace Treaty.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field are two Turks facing each other and holding an olive branch in each hand. At their feet are two crossed swords. Around the upper three two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed **NVLLA SALVS BELLO PACEM TE POSCIMVS**. Translation: We are no longer at war and Peace and safety are with us. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **PAX PETENTIBVS / DATA**. Translation: Peace given to the seekers.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the image of a withered tree on which hang two Turkish war drums the heads of which are torn in a desolate landscape with the crescent moon setting on the viewers right. Above the image near the rim starting near the seven o'clock position and ending near the four o'clock position is inscribed: **ACCEPTA ACCEPTE SVNT VERRERA CAUSA QVIETIS**. Translation: Peace is accepted and the drums are now quite. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **PASSAROVITU. XXI. IVLIE / A. O MDCCXVIII**. Translation: Passarowitz 21st of July, 1718. Below the inscription is an asterisk.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: Unknown
- Pewter Medal: 13 grams

Size: 32 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Pewter

Variations: None known

Designers: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medal (den Frieden von Pasarowitz Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1718

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Passarowitz Peace Treaty.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: In 1718 Austria and the Ottoman Empire made peace in Passarowitz. The Passarowitz decisions meant territorial losses for the Ottoman Empire. Austria received Lesser Wallachia and parts of Serbia with Belgrade, which had been conquered a year earlier.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are additional raised lines within which is a scene of Constantinople. Below the scene is a coat of arms. Above the scene is an eagle with a sword in its right talon and a palm frond in the left. At the top of the medal near the rim starting at the ten o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed **ELIGE ALTERVTRVM**. Translation: Choose one or the other.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are additional raised lines within which on a plain field is five line inscription which read **OB / INDVCIAS / TVRCIS / CONCESSAS / M DCCXVIII**. Translation: As a result of the cooperation of the Turks. Below this inscription is a horizontal line beneath with is the following two line inscription: **PASSAROVIZI. / D. XXI. IULI**. Translation: Passarowitz on the 21st of July.

Weight: 28.9-29.6 grams

Size: 43.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver plated copper

Variations: None known

Designers: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Battle of Capo Passero Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Schlacht von Capo Passero)



Date Issued: 1718

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: The medal issued to commemoration of the Battle of Capo Passero during the War of the Quadruple Alliance.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: The British Navy allied with the Holy Roman Emperor (Charles VI), and led by Admiral Sir George Byng, attacked the Spanish fleet off the coast of Sicily. The naval action resulted in the destruction of most of the Spanish contingents and the isolation of the remaining forces.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the image of Charles VI facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair and a victors wreath. Above the scene starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **IMP. CAES. CAROL VI AP. FPP.** Translation: Imperial emperor Charles VI august, pious, prosperous father of his country. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position below the bust of the emperor is the following initial: **R.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a naval trophy composed of a trident atop of which is an eagle with a banner in its beak. At the base of the trident was a display composed of flags and palm fronds. All of this rests on the prow of a galley. Around the scene is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position as follows: **BELLVM ITALICVM - PROPVLSANTVM.** Translation: The Italians are repelled. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription: **CLASSE HOST. OPE / BRITAN. FOEDER. / DELETA 1718.** Translation: The enemy force was destroyed with the help of the forces of the British allies 1718.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: Unknown
- Bronze Medal: Unknown

Size: 29.7 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: Benedikt Richter

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Bronze Medal

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Sicily Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Sizilien-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1720

Gold Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Capture of Sicily during the War of the Spanish Succession by Charles the VI

Classes or Types: Four: a Gold Medal, Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal and the one below have the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the image of Charles VI facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair and a victors wreath. Above the scene starting near the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **CAROLO VI IMP. HIS. SICILIAE AC HIER. REGI III.** Translation: Emperor Charles VI the third king of Spain, Sicily and Jerusalem. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position below the bust of the emperor is the following inscription: **S.P.Q.P.** Above the inscription in small letters is the monogram of the medalist **A.T.R.A.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of a naval ship passing the Palermo lighthouse and entering the port of Palermo. Above the scene is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position as follows: **AB AVSTRO PROSPERITAS ET FELICITAS 1720.**

Translation: Prosperity and happiness from Austria 1-20.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 35.8 grams
- Silver Medal: 31.3 grams
- Bronze Medal: 28.7 grams
- Zinc Medal: 27.9 grams

Size: 41.2-45.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold plated silver, silver bronze and zinc

Variations: None known

Designers: Antonio Travani

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Silver Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Sicily Commemoration Medal
(Eroberung der Sizilien-Gedenkmedaille)



Bronze Medal



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Sicily Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Sizilien-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1720

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Capture of Sicily during the War of the Spanish Succession by Charles the VI

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal and the one above have the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the image of Charles VI facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair and a victors wreath. Above the scene starting near the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **CAROLO VI IMP. HIS. SICILIAE AC HIER. REGI III.** Translation: Emperor Charles VI the third king of Sicily. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position below the bust of the emperor is the following inscription: **S.P.O.P.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of a seated king David displaying the map of Sicily. Above the king is the imperial eagle with an olive branch in its left talon and a crown in its right. Above the scene is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position as follows: **OBVMBR. AVIT ME IN DIE EBLI 1720.** Translation: Overseas he told me in April 1720.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 27.7-30 grams
- Bronze Medal: 27.3 grams

Size: 45.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Antonio Travani

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Sicily Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Sizilien-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1720

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Capture of Sicily during the War of the Spanish Succession by Charles the VI

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the image of Charles VI facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair and a victors wreath. Above the scene starting near the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **CAROLOVS VI D.G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and Majesty.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of Christ receiving the scribes with a city in the background. Above the scene is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position as follows: **DATE QVAE SVNT CAESARIS. CAESARI QVAE DEI DEO.** Translation: The dates which are Caesar's. Caesar is a god of gods. Below the scene is a curved plaque with a cherub at either end. The one on the viewers left is holding a shield with a coat of arms upon it and the one on the right is inscribing the plaque. The plaque also has a laurel bough decoration at the top and bottom. On the plaque is inscribed in four lines: **IN DE / SICILIA LEGI / TIMO REGI SVO / RESTITVTA.** Translation: In Sicily the King and the law has been restored.

Weight: 29.4 grams

Size: 43.9 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Vienna Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Wiener Friedensvertrag)



Date Issued: 1725

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Vienna Peace Treaty between the Habsburgs, and Spain that ended the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair, in armor, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLUS VI. D. G. ROM. IMPERATOR SEMP. AUG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist **HEDLINGER**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines on a plain field is the image of the dove of peace flying in a sky with clouds and with the sun's rays upon it. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **IN. SUMMIS. SUMMA. VOLUPTAS.** Translation: With the greatest pleasure. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the Date **M.D.CC.XXV.** (1725)

Weight: 98.7 grams

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Johann Karl Hedlinger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Vienna Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Wiener Friedensvertrag)



Date Issued: 1725

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Vienna Peace Treaty between the Habsburgs, and Spain signed on April 30, 1725 that ended the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair and a victor's wreath, in armor, facing to the viewer's right and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **IMP: CAES: CAROLUS DI VI LEOPOL: F: AUG:.** Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist **De Gennaro.** f. The f stands for Fabrikat (Manufactured).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the image of Mercury holding a torch and a caduceus mediating between Austria and Hispania, who are shaking hands. To the viewers left of the figures are discarded arms and flags. Around the upper third of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending near the one o'clock position is inscribed: **CONCORDI PACE LIGAVIT.** Translation: A peace treaty was made. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a medallion on which is written in two lines **VINDOBONAE / 1725.** (1725) Translation: Commencing in 1725.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 52.5 grams
- Bronze Medal;: 64-68.4 grams

Size: 55.6 mm in diameter and 3.3 mm thick

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: Maria Antonio de Gennaro

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Second Vienna Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Zweiten Wiener Friedensvertrag)



Date Issued: 1731

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Vienna Peace Treaty between the Habsburgs, Great Britain, Holland and Spain which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair and victors wreath, in armor, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS VI D G ROM IMP S AVG PACATOR ORBIS**. Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor his majesty bringer of peace to the world. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **V**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the image of an olive tree on which is suspended four shields with the coats of arms of the signatories to the treaty. From top to bottom and left to right they are the coats of arms of Austria, Spain, Great Britain and the Dutch Republic. Above the tree is a triangle emitting rays. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **REGNA LIGAT QVO CONGREGIT ORBEM**. Translation: The kingdom binds the world together. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a two line inscription which reads: **PAX VIENNA SANCTA / A MDCCXXXI**. Translation: Peace of Vienna Signed 1731. Below the inscription is the initial of the medalist **N**.

Weight: 43 grams

Size: 31.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designers:

- Obverse: George Wilhelm Vestner
- Reverse: Georg Friedrich Nurmberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Second Vienna Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Zweiten Wiener Friedensvertrag)



Date Issued: 1731

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Vienna Peace Treaty between the Habsburgs, Great Britain, Holland and Spain which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair and victors wreath facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS VI. D. G. ROM. IMPERATOR SEMP AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist **VESTNER**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the image of Victoria placing a victors wreath on the head of Hercules with her right hand while holding a staff in her left hand. Hercules is seated with a club in his right hand. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **VNDIQVE DECERPTAE FRONDI PRAEPONIT OLIVAM.** Translation: Both sides plucked leaves from the olive tree. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a three line inscription which reads: **PACE OREI CHRYS. / PARTA. /. MDCCXXXI.** Translation: Christ's Peace achieved 1731. Below the inscription is another line below which is the following inscription: **C. PR S CAES.M..**

Weight: 29.7 grams

Size: 41 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: George Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory Over the French at Lombardy Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg über die Franzosen in der Lombardei)



Date Issued: 1734

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory over the French at Lombardy.

Classes or Types: two

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D.G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor, and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position in small letters is the name of the medalist **VESTNER.F.** The F stands for Fabrikat (manufactured).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines on a plain field is a monument atop of which is a stand of arms including flags and a suit of armor. The front of the monument is inscribed in two lines **MON. IVST. / REM CAES.** On the ground behind the monument are cannon barrels. In the background is a battle scene. In front of the monument to the viewers left is the river god Secchia pointing to the monument with his left hand while his right rests on an urn which is on its side and leaking water. At the bottom is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is an inscription in two lines which reads: **CASTRIS HOST. CAPTIS. / D. XV. SEPT MDCCXXXIV.** Translation: The enemy host routed on September 15, 1734. At the bottom of the exergue is the initial of the medalist **V.**

Weight: 29.6 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: George Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory Over the French on the Moselle Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille Sieg über die Franzosen an der Mosel)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1735

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Seckendorff's victory over the French at the Moselle in 1735 during the War of the Polish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal and the one below have the same obverse

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLO. VI. ROM. IMP. S. A. HISP. HVNG. BOH. REGI.** Translation: Charles VI Roman Emperor, and King of Spain, Hungary, Bohemia. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position in small letters is the monogram of the medalist **PPW** in script.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines on a plain field is a depiction of the battle on the Moselle. Above the battle scene is the imperial eagle with lightning bolts in its claws. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **GALLORVM VIRTVS EXTRA SPELVNCAS.** Translation: The French position reduced to the caves. At the bottom is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is an inscription in four lines which reads: **FVGATI AD MOSELLAM/ DVCE SECKENDORFF / DE 20 OCT 1735. / N.** Translation: The Battle of the Moselle by Duke Seckendorff on October 20, 1735. Just above the exergue on the viewers right is the monogram of the medalist **W.**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.1-29.8 grams
- Pewter Medal: 26.6 grams

Size: 42.7 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None known

Designers:

- Obverse: Peter Paul Werner
- Reverse: Georg Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown





Table Medals

Victory Over the French on the Moselle Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille Sieg über die Franzosen an der Mosel)



Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory Over the French on the Moselle Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille Sieg über die Franzosen an der Mosel)



Date Issued: 1735

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Prince Eugene's victory over the French at the Moselle in 1735 during the War of the Polish Succession.

Classes or Types: two

Interesting Facts: This medal and the one above have the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair and victor's wreath facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLO. VI. ROM. IMP. S. A. HISP. HVNG. BOH. REGI.** Translation: Charles VI Roman Emperor, and King of Spain, Hungary, Bohemia. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position in small letters is the monogram of the medalist **PPW** in script.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lined. Within these raised lines in the center of the medal is a depiction of light cavalry (Pandurs) attacking a fortified French position. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **GALLORVM VIRTVS AD SPELVNCAS REDACTA.** Translation: The French position reduced to the caves. At the bottom is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is an inscription in three lines which reads: **ADVENIVEXE RC. IMP. / EVGENIO DVCE / 1735.** Translation: The arrival of Roman Emperor's Prince Eugene 1735.

Weight: 29.6 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Peter Paul Werner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace with France Commemoration Medal (Frieden mit Frankreich Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1735

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the peace treaty with the French ending the War of the Polish Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Emperor Charles VI in armor with long curling hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D.G. ROM. IMP. S. A. PAGATOR. ORBIS. CHRISTI.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor, and defender of the Christian world. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position in small letters is the name of the medalist **VESTNER. F** (note that the F stands for Fabrikat: Fabricated).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lined. Within these raised lines on a plain field is a depiction of the goddess of peace, facing out, holding an olive branch in her right hand and an anchor in her left. Above her head is a rainbow and behind her a view of Vienna. Around the upper third of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **NOVA FOEDERA SPONDET.** Translation: New treaty guaranteed. At the bottom is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is an inscription in three lines which reads: **ARMISTILIO INTER CAESAREM / ET. REG. GALL. PROMVLGALO / M. OCT. MDCCXXXV.** Translation: Armistice between the emperor and the King of the Gaul's promulgated in October, 1735. Just above the exergue on the viewers right is the monogram of the medalist **W.**

Weight: 27.7 grams

Size: 43.6 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Andreas Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace with France Commemoration Medal (Frieden mit Frankreich Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1735

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the peace treaty with the French ending the War of the Polish Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Emperor Charles VI in armor with long curling hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D.G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor, and majesty.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lined. Within these raised lines on a plain field is a depiction of the goddess of hope, facing out, holding an urn in her hands and watering an olive tree. Behind her is an olive tree that had fallen. Above her at the 11 o'clock position is the sun emitting rays. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **SPE RENA SCITURA PACIS.** Translation: Hope for Peace. At the bottom is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is an inscription in two lines which reads: **INDUC. PUBLIC. MENS. / NOV. 1735.**

Weight: 28.7 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Peter Paul Werner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Death of Prince Eugene of Savoy Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Tod von Prinz Eugen von Savoyen)



Date Issued: 1736

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the death of Prince Eugen of Savoy

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Prince Eugene of Savoy in armor with long curling hair facing to the viewer's left and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **EVGENIVS FRANC . PR. SAB. VAES. MAI. EXERC. DVX.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lined. Within these raised lines on a plain field is a depiction of a warrior (Prince Eugen) who sits asleep leaning against an urn, under his feet time in the form of a winged old man with a broken scythe and hourglass; on each side is a pillar, on which six laurel wreaths hang, above it hovers the figure of eternity with a wreath of stars. At the top of the medal at the 12 o'clock position is inscribed: **VLTIMO SVPERATO**. Translation: Last Exceeded. At the bottom is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the date: **D. 21. APR. A. 1736**. Translation: On 21 April in 1736.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29 grams

- Zinc Medal: Unknown

Size: 44.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Peter Paul Werner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Death of Prince Eugene of Savoy Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Tod von Prinz Eugen von Savoyen)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1736

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the death of Prince Eugene of Savoy

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Prince Eugene of Savoy in armor with long curling hair in profile facing to the viewer's right and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **EVGEN. FRANC. P. SAB. DVX EXERC. IMP. ET VIC. IN ITAL.** Below the bust at the seven o'clock position is the initial of the medalist N.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lined. Within these raised lines on a plain field is an allegoric scene of Prince Eugen enthroned, leaning on Prudence, seizing Opportunity, and being crowned by a floating Posthumous Fame; with Luck resting at his feet. At the top of the medal on either side of the 12 o'clock position is inscribed: **INVICTVS VBIQVE.** Translation: Invincible everywhere. At the bottom is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription in two lines: **NAT. 18. OCTOBER. 1663 / DENAT. 21 AP. 1736.** Translation: Born 18 October 1663 Died 21 April in 1736.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 27.9 grams
- Zinc Medal: 24.1 grams

Size: 43.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Zinc

Variations: None known

Designers: George Freidrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Peace with France and Spain Commemoration Medal

(Frieden mit Frankreich und Spanien Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1737

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Peace treaty with France and Spain in 1737 which ended the War of the Polish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing armor and a cloak, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D: G ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and majesty.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the goddess of peace standing on a platform and holding olive branches in her hands, flanked by four rulers each holding a shield with a coat of arms representing the German Empire, France, Spain and Sardinia. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **PACIS. FIRMITAS. STABILITAS. AETAGNITA.** Translation: In recognition of a firm and stable peace. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the date **MDCCXXXVII** over the letter **N** (1737). Above the exergue on the right side in small letters is the monogram of the medalist **WK**.

Weight: 35 grams

Size: 42.8 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Unknown

Manufacturer: Georg Wilhelm Kittel

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace with France and Spain Commemoration Medal (Frieden mit Frankreich und Spanien Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1737

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Peace treaty with France and Spain in 1737 which ended the War of the Polish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the busts of Emperor Charles VI and Louis XV facing to the viewer's right. Each of them has a head band. The one on Charles VI has **CAR. VI** and the one on Louis XV has **LOU. XV**. Above them are the goddesses Concordia and Constantia who are embracing. On Concordia's wing is the word **CONCORDIA** and on Constantia's wing is the word **CONSTANTIA**. In front of them is the goddess Prosperity with her name on her wing: **PROSPINA**. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads: **DIE KONIGE DER HEERSCHAAREN SIND UNTEREINANDER FREUNDE. PS.13.15**. Translation: The King of hosts are friends to each other, Psalter, 13.15. Below the busts is a stand of arms which has a scroll superimposed on it with five lines of writing. Below the stand of arms is a plaque with a crown at the top within which is a six line inscription.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the imperial eagle with French Fleur De Lis on its wings and with a two line Prussian inscription **SUUM / CUIQUE** (to each his own) on its breast. Below the eagle is the Turkish crescent lying on the ground. Around the eagle are three delineated circular areas with writing in each. From outer to inner they are as follows: **NICHTS IST SO GROSS ES WIRD DURCH ZWITRACHT ENDLICH KLEIN**. Translation: Nothing is so big it cannot become small through discussion. **NICHTS IST SO KLEIN ES WAECHST DURCH EINTRACHT UNGEMEIN**. Translation: Nothing is so small it cannot grow through agreement. **NICHT ZWITRACHT EINTRACHT NUR MUSS NUN UND EWIG SEYN**. Translation: Not dispute but union must be known and forever.

Weight: 58.3 grams

Size: 76 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Unknown

Manufacturer:

- Obverse: George Freidrich Nurnberger
- Reverse: Peter Paul Werner





Table Medals

Peace with France and Spain Commemoration Medal (Frieden mit Frankreich und Spanien Gedenkmedaille)

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace with France Spain and Sardinia Commemoration Medal (Frieden mit Frankreich Gedenkmedaille für Spanien und Sardinien)



Date Issued: 1739

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Peace treaty with France, Spain and Sardinia in 1739 which ended the War of the Polish Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing armor and the order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and majesty. Near the bottom of the medal at the seven o'clock position is the name of the medalist: **VESTNER . F.** (The F stands for Fabrikat: fabricated)

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines on a plain field is the image of a goddess dancing while holding mercury's scepter in her left hand and a trumpet in her right. To the viewers left of the goddess is a pillar with a shield leaning against it. To the viewers right is a monument with an eternal flame. At the top of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is the following inscription: **PAX AVGVSTI.** Translation: August peace. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a three line inscription as follows: **PACE INTER CAES. ET REG. GALL. / HISPAN. SARD. PVBL. FIRM. / MDCCXXXIX.** Translation: Peace between the emperor and the rulers of France, Spain and the republic of Sardinia 1839.

Weight: 28.6 grams

Size: 45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Zinc

Variations: None known

Designers: Unknown

Manufacturer: Andreas Vestner

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Maria Theresia Honor Medal
(Maria Theresia Gnadenmedaille)



Date Issued: 1740 –1754

Type I Medal

Reason Issued: As a reward for especially meritorious service to the Empress

Classes or Types: Three classes with three subdivisions in the gold and silver classes

- Large Gold, Gold and Small Gold Medal
- Large Silver, Silver and Small Silver Medal
- Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Maria Theresa was the first ruler to issue clear regulations for the award of medals
- The word Gnaden (Grace) as used in the name of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus “grace” should be interpreted as “honor” therefore the title in today’s terminology would be the Imperious Maria Theresia Honor Medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An oval medal with a raised rim and an attached suspension eyes at the top.

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a bust of the Archduchess Maria Theresa, facing to the right and wearing a gown clasped at the shoulder. The empress is wearing a diadem and has long flowing curly hair. The medal has a raised rim. Paralleling the rim around the upper two thirds of the medal is the inscription: **MARIA THERESIA D. G. ROM. IMP. GER. HUNG. & BOH. RE. ARCH. AUST.** Translation: Maria Theresia With the grace of God Roman Empress, German Hung, and Bohemian Queen, Archduchess of Austria. On the bottom edge of the medal in smaller letters is the name of the medal engraver: M. DONNER. f. with the f standing for Fabrikat (Fabricated).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the Lion of Bohemia with St. Wenzel’s crown on his head standing on a stylized platform. The lion holds in its right paw the Hungarian Patriarchs Cross. Its left paw rests on the Austrian Herald’s shield. Paralleling the top edge of the medal is an inscription: **IUSTITIA ET CLEMENTIA** (Justice and Clemency)

Weight:

- Large Gold Medal: 29-50 Ducats (104-180 grams)
- Gold Medal: 14-20 Ducats (50-70 grams)
- Small Gold Medal: 12-15 Ducats (42-54 grams)
- Large Silver Medal: 87.5 grams
 - Silver: 52.5 grams
 - Small Silver Medal: 26-35 grams
 - Bronze Medal: 75.5 grams





Table Medals
Maria Theresia Honor Medal
(Maria Theresia Gnadenmedaille)



Size:

Type II Medal

- Large Gold Medal: 68-69 mm in height and 60 mm in width
- Gold Medal: 57 mm in height and 49-50 mm in width
- Small Gold Medal: 48 mm in height and 42 mm in width
- Large Silver Medal: 69 mm in height and 60 mm in width
- Silver Medal: 48-57 mm in height and 42-50 mm in width
- Small Silver Medal: 48 mm in height and 42 mm in width
- Bronze Medal: 52-58 mm in height and 48-49 mm in width

Type of Material: Gold, silver and bronze

Variations:

- Type I: As described above
- Type II: As described above except the obverse inscription is as follows: M.THER.D.CAR.CAES. FIL.HU& BOH. REX.AR.AUST. And the name of the medalist is D. BECKER f with the f standing for Fabrikat (Fabricated). Also the shield on the reverse does not have a decorative element on its edge and the medalist's initials: D.B f with the f standing for Fabrikat (Fabricated), are found at the six o'clock position.
- Type III: As Type II except the obverse inscription is as follows: MARIA.THERESIA.D.CAR.CAES. FIL.HUNG & BOH. REX. AR. AUST.
- Type IV: As described except the makers name as M.D.f (Matthaus Donner with the f standing for Fabrikat) (The gold and silver medal have been seen in this variation)
- Type V: As described above except the makers name appears as D. Becker f (Philipp Christopher Becker) with the f standing for Fabrikat)
- Type VI: As described above except the makers name appears as Donner
- Type VII: As described above except it has a suspension eye (wearable medal) See pre 1848, 1740-1766)





Table Medals
Maria Theresia Honor Medal
(Maria Theresia Gnadenmedaille)



Type III Medal

Designer:

- Medals of all types: Matthaus Donner
- Gold and silver medal: Philipp Christoph Becker

Manufacturer: Philipp Christoph Becker (1675-1743), Matthaus Donner (1704-1765), Josef Toda (1710-1768, Anton Wideman (1724-1792) and Christian Vinazer (1747-1782).

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Death of Charles VI and Outbreak of the First Silesian War Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille Tod Karls VI. und Ausbruch des Ersten Schlesischen Krieges)



Date Issued: 1741

Reason Issued: This medal commemorated the Death of Charles the VI and the beginning of the First Silesian War.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This medal was also issued as a wearable medal.

Hallmarks: None known

Design: Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Within a raised rim on a plain field is a scene of a morning Silesia sitting to the viewers left of the emperor's tomb with a shield with the Silesian coat of arms upon it. To the viewers right of the emperors tomb is a setting sun emitting rays. On the tomb is the following name: **CAROL. VI.** Around the upper two thirds of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription which reads **NACH UNSR FRIEDENS SONNE PRANGEN**. Translation: After Peace the sun shines. Below the image on an exergue with a raised line at the top is the date **1740**.

Reverse: Within a raised rim on a plain field is a scene of a battlefield with numerous dead bodies and burning houses. Above the scene is a representation of the planet Mars with a pointer in its center. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads: **IST MARS MIR BLUTROTH AUF GEGANGEN**. Translation: Did Mars go blood red on me. Below the image on an exergue with a raised line at the top is the following inscription: **KRIEGINSCHVLESIEIEN 1741**. Translation: Silesian War 1741.

Weight: 9.8 grams

Size: 32.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Georg Wilhelm Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: Unknown

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Breslau Commemorative Medal (Frieden von Breslau Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1742

Reason Issued: This medal commemorated the signing of the Peace of Breslau which ended the First Silesian War.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The treaty of Breslau was a treaty between Austria and Prussia signed on June 11, 1742 ending the First Silesian War.

Hallmarks: None known

Design: Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Within a raised rim are two additional fine raised lines within which is the image of Maria Theresa in armor and cloak, wearing a crown, facing to the viewers right on a plain field. Around the upper three-fourths of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is an inscription which reads **MARIA THERESIA D.G. REG. HVNG. BOHEM. ETC.** Translation: Maria Theresa with the grace of God Queen of Hungary, Bohemia etc. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist: **M. HOLTZHEY FEC.**

Reverse: Within a raised rim are two additional fine raised lines within which is a scene composed of the goddess Pax seated on a cloud with her right hand resting on two shields with the coats of arms of Austria and Prussia. Below the shields is a cornucopia. In her left hand she holds a caduceus and a laurel bough. To the viewers right of Pax are two warriors in ancient dress with Bellona lying on the ground between them in chains. In the background are the discarded weapons of war and a view of Breslau. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position which reads: **FACTA FELIX GERMANIA PACE.** Translation: Happy German peace. Below the image on an exergue with a raised line at the top is the following two line inscription: **BRESLAV / MDCCXLII.** Translation: Breslau 1742.

Weight: 42.8 grams

Size: 49.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Martin Holtzhey

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: Unknown

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Victory at Braunau Commemoration Medal (Der Sieg bei Braunau Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1743

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory over the French and Bavarians at Braunau in 1743

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Karl Alexander von Lothringen was Grand Master of the Teutonic Order from 1761 and brother of Emperor Franz Stephan

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Karl Alexander von Lothringen, wearing armor and a cloak with the Order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **CAR. HENR. DVX. LOTHAR. S.R. MAI. H.& B.DUX. BELL.** Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position in small letters is the name of the medalist **VESTNER**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of a rampant lion facing the to viewers left with palm fronds in his left paw and a marshals baton wrapped in laurel boughs in his right. Above the lion on a banner in the clouds is the coat of arms of Braunau. Behind the lion is a palm tree with a coat of arms in its fronds. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **AVVS AB AETHERE CERNIT SE FACTIS CREVISSE TVIS.** Translation: The future has been created by his deeds. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the tope within which is the date **MDCCXLIII.** (1743)

Weight: 29.6 grams

Size: 44.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Andreas Vestner

Manufacturer: Andreas Vestner

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Maria Theresia Patroness of the Army Commemoration Medal (Maria-Theresia-Schutzpatronin der Heeresgedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1743

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the role played by Maria Theresia as patroness of the army

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Empress Maria Theresia with long curling hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **MARIA THERESIA. HVNGAR. BOHEM. REX ARCHID. AVST.** Translation: Maria Theresia Hungarian Bohemian Queen Archduchess of Austria. Near the bottom of the medal at the seven o'clock position is the name of the medalist: **A.R. werner . F.** (The F stands for Fabrikat: fabricated)

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines on a plain field is the image of Maria Theresia as the goddess Pallas Athene standing in front of the lands she rules. At the top of the medal starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position is the following inscription: **MATER CASTRORVM.** Translation: Mother of the camp. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which the date: **MDCCXXXIII.** (1743)

Weight: Unknown

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Whit metal

Variations: None known

Designers: Unknown

Manufacturer: Adam Rudolph Werner

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Prague Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Eroberung von Prag)



Date Issued: 1743

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the conquest of Prague on January 6, 1743

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Empress Maria Theresia with long curling hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **MAR. THERES. D.G. REG. HUNG. BOH.** Translation: Maria Theresia with the grace of God queen of Hungary Bohemia. Near the bottom of the medal at the seven o'clock position is the name of the medalist: **KITTEL. G.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of a crowned goddess standing in front of the city of Prague. She holds in her right hand an olive branch and in her left a shield. To her right on the ground are broken shackles. At the top of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position is the following inscription: **PRAGA LIBERATA.** Translation: Prague liberated. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which the date in two lines: **MDCCXLIII /**

D. 2. IAN. (January 2, 1743)

Weight: 13.5 grams

Size: 33 mm

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Capture of Prague Commemoration Medal

(Gedenkmedaille für die Eroberung Prags)



Date Issued: 1744

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of Prague by Frederick II of Prussia in 1744

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a view of the city of Prague and its fortifications. Above the image of the city in two lines starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **VON K.K. IN PREUSSSEN EROBERT / D. 16. SEPT. 1744.** Translation: Captured by the Imperial and Royal Prussians on September 16, 1744. Below the inscription is the word **PRAG** (Prague). Below the tableau is an exergue with the following inscription in two lines: **ZUM DRIT TENMAHL / IN 3. JAHREN.** Translation: For the third time in three years.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field at the top of the medal is a stand of arms with flags. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is a decorative element. In between on a plain field is a seven line inscription which reads: **DIE / WELCHESIEGES FAHNEN / SCHWINGEN / LASS HERR / AVCH BALD DEN / FRIEDEN / BRINGEN !** Translation: With victory flags flying let the lord bring peace soon.

Weight: 10.5 grams

Size: 32 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Recapture of Prague Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für die Rückeroberung Prags)



Gold Medal

Date Issued: 1744

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of Prague from Prussia in 1744 by forces led by Field Marshal Karl Alexander of Lorraine.

Classes or Types: Two: Gold Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: Charles Alexander of Lorraine was the Governor of the Austrian Netherlands after 1744

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Field Marshal Charles Alexander of Lorraine in armor on horseback with a view of Prague behind him. Above the image starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **CAR. LOR. PR. PERFIDORUM VINDEX**. Translation: Charles of Lorraine the liberators champion. Below the image is an exergue on which is inscribed the date: **MDCCXLIV**. (1744). Above the date is the name of the medalist: **KIRK F**. The F stands for Fabrikat (Manufactured).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a view of the city of Prague and its fortifications being assaulted by cavalry. Above the image of the city starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **SUBSIDIO BRITANNIAE**. Translation: Resolved by Britain. Below the image of the city is an exergue on which is inscribed in two lines: **PRAGA.**

RECAPTA / NO 26 MDCCXLIV. Translation: Prague Recaptured November 26, 1744.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 17.6-18.9 grams

- Bronze Medal: 14-19.6 grams

Size: 40-42.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold plated brass and bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: John Kirk

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

The Recapture of Prague Commemoration Medal

(Gedenkmedaille für die Rückeroberung Prags)



Date Issued: 1744

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of Prague from Prussia in 1744 by forces led by Field Marshal Karl Alexander of Lorraine.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Charles Alexander of Lorraine was the Governor of the Austrian Netherlands after 1744

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Field Marshal Charles Alexander of Lorraine in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece facing slightly to the viewers right. Above the image starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **CAR: LOT: PRI * PERFIDIAE VINDEX**. Translation: Charles of Lorraine the liberators champion. Below the image near the edge of the medal is inscribed: **NATUS DEC. XII. MDCCXII**. Translation: Born December 12, 1712. On Alexander's left arm near the edge of the medal is the name of the medalist: **I KIRK**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a view of the city of Prague and its fortifications being assaulted by cavalry. Above the image of the city starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **SUBSIDIO BRITANNIAE**. Translation: Resolved by Britain. Below the image of the city is an exergue on which is inscribed in two lines: **PRAGA. RECUPERATA / NO 26 MDCCXLIV**. Translation: Prague recovered November 26, 1744.

Weight: 28.8 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: John Kirk

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Crossing the Rhein Commemoration Medal
(Überquerung des Rheins Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1744

Reason Issued: To commemorate the crossing of the Rhein near Weissenburg and Hagenau by the forces commended by Charles Prince of Lorraine and the invasion of Alsace

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None Known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is the bust of Prince Charles of Lorraine facing to the viewers right wearing armor. Above Charles image and Paralleling the upper three fourths of the rim of the medal starting near the seven o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is the inscription: **CAROLUS. FURST. VON LOTRINGEN.** Translation: Charles Prince of Lorraine.

Reverse: Inside the raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of troops crossing the Rhein. Around the upper half of the scene and separated from it by a fine raised line is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position as follows: **DIE. UBERFAHRT. DES. RHEIN.** Translation: Crossing the Rhein. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is inscribed the date: **1744.**

Weight: 15.4 grams

Size: 38 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Crossing the Rhein Commemoration Medal
(Überquerung des Rheins Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1744

Reason Issued: To commemorate the crossing of the Rhein and the conquest of Weissenburg, Hagenau and Lauterburg by the forces commended by Charles Alexander Prince of Lorraine

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None Known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim on a plain field is the bust of Prince Charles of Lorraine in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece facing to the viewers right. Around Charles image and Paralleling the upper three fourths of the rim of the medal starting near the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is the inscription: **CAR. HENR. DVX LOTH S.R. MAI.H.ET.B. DVX. BELL.** Near the edge of the medal at the seven o'clock position is the name of the medalist **M.HOLTZHEY. FAC.**

Reverse: Inside the raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of Minerva holding three shields with the coats of arms of the conquered cities and hurling lightning bolts at the Rhenus the river god. In the background can be seen French soldiers fleeing the battlefield. Around the upper half of the scene is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position as follows: **INVIA VIRTVTI NVLIA EST VIA.** Translation: There is no way other than virtue. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is inscribed the following in four lines: **TRAHCIT IRATO SPVMANTEM / VORTICE RHENVUM / MDCCXLIII / IVLII II.** Translation: he crossed the angry foaming breadth of the Rhine 1744 July 2.

Weight: 41.8-44.4 grams

Size: 49.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Martin Holtzhey and Harderwijk

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Franz I Honor Medal
(Franz I Gnadenmedaille)



Date Issued: 1745-1765

Reason Issued: As a reward for especially meritorious service to the Holy Roman Empire

Classes or Types: Four

- Large Gold Honor Medal
- Gold Medal Honor Medal
- Large Silver Honor Medal
- Silver Honor Medal

Interesting Facts:

- The word Gnaden (grace) as used in the name of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus “grace” should be interpreted as “honor” thus the title in today’s terminology would be the Emperor Franz I Honor Medal
- This medal was issued as a table medal and as a wearable medal
- This medal was nicknamed the Frankfurt Honor Medal to distinguish it from the Maria Theresia Honor Medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal

Obverse: A bust of the Emperor Franz I in armor wearing the order of the Golden Fleece facing to the viewers right. The obverse of the medal is inscribed: **FRANCISCUS. I.D:G. ROM.IMP.S.A. GERM. HI-ER. REX. LOTH. BAR.ET. M.HET.DUX.** At the bottom of the sleeve of his armor is the name of the engraver: **M.DONNER** (Matthaus Donner)

Reverse: The eye of god below which is an alter on which is placed the German Imperial crown, scepter, sword and Orb. Around the top of the medal is the inscription **DEO ET IMPERIO.** Translation: God and the government.

Weight:

- Large Gold Honor Medal: 24 Ducats (83.7 grams)
- Gold Honor Medal: 15 Ducats (52.4 grams)
- Large Silver Honor Medal: 33.9-35.2 grams
- Silver Honor Medal: 13.2 grams

Size:

- Large Gold Honor Medal: 49 mm in diameter
 - Gold Honor Medal: 35 mm in diameter
- Large Silver Honor Medal: 49 mm in diameter
- Silver Honor Medal: 45 in diameter

Type of Material: Gold and Silver





Table Medals
Franz I Honor Medal
(Franz I Gnadenmedaille)



Variations: As described above except it has a suspension eye (wearable medal) See pre 1740-1766)

Designer: Matthaus Donner, Franz Xaver Wurth (Wirth) and Josef Toda

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace with Bavaria Commemoration Medal

(Frieden mit Bayern Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1745

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the peace of Fussen, peace treaty with Bavaria

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Empress Maria Theresa facing to the viewers right. Above the image starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **MARIA THERESIA HVNG. BOH. REG. ARCHID. AVST.** Translation: Maria Theresa Hungarian Bohemian Queen Archduchess of Austria. Below the bust is the monogram of the medalist **V**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the goddess Pax standing in front of the closed temple of Janus holding an olive branch in her left hand. Above the image starting near the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **PULCHRUM DARE ORBI QUIETEM SEculo PACEM SUO**. Translation: It is beautiful to give the world a century of peace. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in three lines. **PACE INTER REG. HUNG. ET / ELECT. BAVAR. SIGNATA / XIX APR. MDCCXLV**. Translation: Peace treaty signed at Fussen by the elector of Bavaria 19th of April 1745.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: White metal

Variations: None known

Designers: Andreas Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace with Bavaria Commemoration Medal

(Frieden mit Bayern Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1745

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the peace of Fussen, peace treaty with Bavaria

Classes or Types: one

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Empress Maria Theresa facing to the viewers right. Around the image starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **MARIA THERESIA D. G. REG. HVNG. BOH. ETC.** Translation: Maria Theresa with the grace of God Queen of Hungarian Bohemian etc. Below the bust is the name of the medalist **HOLTZHEY. FEC**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the goddess Minerva handing Mars an olive branch. Between them is a crown below which are shields with the coats of arms of Palatinate, Brandenburg and Hesse. Above the image starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **OPTATE PRAEMIA PACIS.** Translation: Ask for the rewards of peace. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in three lines. **PAX BAVARICA. / ANNO MDCCXLV. / APRILIS XX.** Translation: Bavaria Peace in the year 1745 April 20.

Weight: 41.1-44.1 grams

Size: 49.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Martin Holtzhey

Manufacturer: The Vienna Hauptmunzamt (Mint)

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace with Bavaria Commemoration Medal

(Frieden mit Bayern Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1745

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the peace of Fussen, peace treaty with Bavaria

Classes or Types: one

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Empress Maria Theresa facing to the viewers right. Around the image starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **MARIA THERESIA HVNG. BOHEM. REX ARCHD. AVST.** Translation: Maria Theresa Hungarian Bohemian Queen Archduchess of Austria. Below the bust at the seven o'clock position is the name of the medalist in script: **A.R.WERNER.F** (the F stands for Fabrikat, Manufactured)

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of garden within a maze. In the center of the garden is an olive tree. To the viewers right of the base of the tree is a person harvesting its fruit. Above the tree on either side are cornucopias in front of clouds. Between the clouds is a sun emitting rays and the zodiac symbol for spring. Above the scene starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position is inscribed: **VER PACIS SACRVM.** Translation: The sacred spring of peace. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in four lines. **PAX AVGVSTA AB AVGVSTIS / AVGVSTAERITE CONFECTA / AD D. XXIV MAIL. / MDCCXLV.** Translation: The Peace of Augustus completed on the 24th of May 1745.

Weight: 29.2 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer:

- Obverse: Adam Rudolph Werner

- Reverse: Peter Paul Werner

Manufacturer: Nurnberg Mint

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace of Dresden Commemoration Medal (Frieden von Dresden Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1745

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Dresden peace treaty between Austria and Prussia and Saxony which ended the second Silesian War and recognized Franz I as emperor.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Dresden was signed on 25 December 1745 at the Saxon capital of Dresden between Austria, Saxony, and Prussia, ending the Second Silesian War.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the image of Empress Maria Theresa facing to the viewers right. Above the image starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **MARIA THERESIA AUGUSTA. ROMANORUM IMPERATRIX**. Translation: Her majesty Maria Theresa Roman Empress. Below the bust at the seven o'clock position is the name of the medalist in script: **A. R. ? F**. The F stands for Fabrikat (Manufactured).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the image of the empress as Venus in a chariot drawn through the clouds by eagles. In the forefront of this scene are four cherubs holding hearts. Above the image starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is inscribed: **GLORIOSA VICTRIX ANIMORVM**. Translation: Glorious conqueror of souls. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in two lines. **SAECULI DECUS / 1745**. Translation: Glorious century 1745. Above the exergue are the initials of the medalist: **PPW**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.2 grams
- Zinc Medal: 26.5-27.7 grams

Size: 44.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and zinc

Variations: None known

Designers:

- Obverse: Adam Rudolph Werner
- Reverse: Peter Paul Werner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Peace of Dresden Commemoration Medal (Frieden von Dresden Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1745

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Dresden peace treaty between Austria and Prussia and Saxony which ended the second Silesian War and recognized Franz I as emperor.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Dresden was signed on 25 December 1745 at the Saxon capital of Dresden between Austria, Saxony, and Prussia, ending the Second Silesian War.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines are the busts of King August III, Empress Maria Theresia and Frederick II on pedestals. Each of the pedestals, from left to right has the following inscription: **AVG. III / R. POL. / ELECT. / SAX.** (August III King of Poland Elector of Saxony); **MARIA / THERES / R.H.B. / AVGVSTA** (Maria Theresia Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, empress; **FRID / R. PR. / ELECT / BRAND.** (Frederick King of Prussia, Elector of Brandenburg.). Above the image starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **PACIFICATORVM GERMANIAE TRIAS.** Translation: The three peace makers for Germany. Below the bust is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in two lines. **NON SINE / NVMINE.** Translation: Not without God.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines are the image of the goddesses Justitia, Pax and Felicitas holding hands. Above the image starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the two o'clock position is inscribed: **SPERATA TEMPORVM FELICITAS.** Translation: The hopeful happiness of this time. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in three lines. **PACIS FOEDERE INITO / DRESDAE. XXV DEC. / MDCCXXXV.** Translation: A peace treaty was entered into Dresden December 25, 1745.

Weight: 29 grams

Size: 44.3 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Andreas Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace of Dresden Commemoration Medal (Frieden von Dresden Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1745

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Dresden peace treaty between Austria and Prussia

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Dresden was signed on 25 December 1745 at the Saxon capital of Dresden between Austria, Saxony, and Prussia, ending the Second Silesian War and recognized Franz I as emperor.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the image of Empress Maria Theresa facing to the viewers right. Above the image starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **MARIA THERESIA ROM AVGVSTA REG. HVNG. BOH.** Translation: Maria Theresa Roman Empress Queen of Hungary, Bohemia. Below the bust at the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist in script: **VESTNER.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the image of the goddess Pax who is holding an olive branch in her raised left hand while extinguishing a torch held in her right hand on a pile of weapons. To the viewers left of the goddess is an Ionic column on which a hand descending from the heavens nest to a radiant sun is detaching four shields with coats of arms. Around the image starting near the eight o'clock position and ending near the four o'clock position is inscribed: **NEXOS FAVORE DIVINI NUMINIS QVIS DISSOLVET.** Translation: By the favor of the divine deity the bonds will be dissolved. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in three lines. **A DOMINO FACTVM EST / ISTVD. PS. CXIIX / M. DEC. 1745.** Translation: It was done by the lord Psalm 129, on December 25, 1745.

Weight: 28.3 grams

Size: 44.3 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Andreas Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace of Dresden Commemoration Medal (Frieden von Dresden Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1745

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Dresden peace treaty between Austria and Prussia

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Dresden was signed on 25 December 1745 at the Saxon capital of Dresden between Austria, Saxony, and Prussia, ending the Second Silesian War and recognized Franz I as emperor.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the image of Frederick II in armor and cloak facing to the viewers right. Above the image starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **FRIDERICVS D.G. REX BORVSS. SILES.VTR.DVX SVPR.** Below the bust at the seven o'clock position is the name of the medalist in script: **VESTNER.F.** The F stands for Fabrikat (Manufactured).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the image of the goddess Pax who is holding an olive branch in her raised left hand while extinguishing a torch held in her right hand on a pile of weapons. To the viewers left of the goddess is an Ionic column on which a hand descending from the heavens nest to a radiant sun is detaching four shields with coats of arms. Around the image starting near the eight o'clock position and ending near the four o'clock position is inscribed: **NEXOS FAVORE DIVINI NVMINIS QVIS DISSOLVET.** Translation: By the favor of the divine deity the bonds will be dissolved. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in three lines. **A DOMINO FACTVM EST / ISTVD. PS.CXIIIX / M.DEC.1745.** Translation: It was done by the lord Psalm 129, on December 25, 1745.

Weight: 29.8 grams

Size: 44.3 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Andreas Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace of Dresden Commemoration Medal (Frieden von Dresden Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1745

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Dresden peace treaty between Austria and Prussia

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Dresden signed on 25 December 1745 at the Saxon capital of Dresden between Austria, Saxony, and Prussia, ended the Second Silesian War and recognized Franz I as emperor.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Empress Maria Theresia above the busts, from the viewers left to right, of King August III, and Frederick II. Each bust is framed by a laurel wreath. Each of the busts, from top to bottom and the viewer left to right has the following inscription around its upper portion: **MAR. THER. R.H.B. AVGVSTA.** (Maria Theresia Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, empress; **AVG. III. R. POL. EL. SAX.** (August III King of Poland Elector of Saxony); **FRID. II. R. PR. EL. BRAND.** (Frederick King of Prussia, Elector of Brandenburg.). Below the bust at the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist: **A R Werner.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines on a plain field are the images of three seated river gods. From the viewers left to right they are Elbe, Danube and Oder. They each holding a paddle and pouring water from an urn to form a river. The ears are labeled from left to right as follows: **ALBIS, DANUBIUS** and **UIADRUS.** Above the river gods are three crowned eagles. The one on the viewers left has a sword in its talon, the one in the middle an orb and the one on the right a scepter. Around the image starting near the 10 o'clock position and ending near the one o'clock position is inscribed: **AMICE CONSPIRANT.** Translation: The friendly collaboration. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in two lines. **GERM. PACATA / 1745.** Translation: German Peace 1745.

Weight: 29 grams

Size: 44.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Adam Rudolph Werner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace of Dresden Commemoration Medal (Frieden von Dresden Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1745

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Dresden peace treaty between Austria and Prussia

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Dresden signed on 25 December 1745 at the Saxon capital of Dresden between Austria, Saxony, and Prussia, ended the Second Silesian War and recognized Franz I as emperor.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the image of the Christ child with halo of rays, holding an olive branch in his right hand and an orb in his left. Around the upper portion of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is inscribed: **IESVS CHRISTVS PEX REGNANTIVM VTROVSQVEPA CIS DATOR**. (Frederick King of Prussia, Elector of Brandenburg.). Below the bust at the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist: **I.L.OEXLEIN. ?**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines on a plain field are the images of the Christ child holding a snack in his left hand and reaching towards and placing an olive branch in the hand of "war" with his right hand. On the viewers left of the Christ child is the personification of war and to his right the personification of peace. Above his head is an angel with a trumpet. Superimposed on the angel is a ribbon on which is written **GLORIA IN EXCELS DEO ET IN TERRA PAX**. Translation: Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in two lines. **DRESDAE D.XXV.DEC. A.MDCCXLV**. Translation: German Peace 1745. On the viewers left at the eight o'clock position are the initials of the medalist **I.L.** On the viewers right at the four o'clock position are the initials of the medalist **OE**.

Weight: 21.9 grams

Size: 41 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers:, Johann Leonhard Oexlein

Manufacturer: Frankfurt Mint

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory in Italy Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg in Italien)



Date Issued: 1746

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory over Spanish troops in Italy during the War of the Austrian Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This is a cast medal.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Empress Maria Theresa facing to the viewers right. Above the image starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **MARIA THERESIA ROM. AVGVSTA REG. HVNG. BOH.** Translation: Maria Theresa Roman Empress and Queen of Hungary and Bohemia.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of a female warrior holding a shield in her left hand and a spear in her right. Behind her is an angel crowning her with a victor's wreath while holding three regimental flags in her left hand. Above the image starting near the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **AVSTRIA IN ITALIA VICTRIX.** Translation: Austrian in Italy victorious. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in three lines. This medal is cast and the inscription is hard to make out but appears to be **AISPANIS AORVMO SOCIT / TER CAESS? / CSOIPOGEEMHPI.**

Weight: 39.7 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gilded silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace of Aachen Commemoration Medal (Frieden von Aachen Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1748

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Peace treaty signed by Great Britain, the Dutch Republic, France, Spain, Austria, Sardinia, Genoa and the Dutchy of Modena at Aachen which ended the War of the Austrian Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Gold Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: The peace of Aachen was also called the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of a seated Empress Maria Theresa facing to the viewers right holding a cornucopia in her left hand and a palm frond in her right. Behind her right hand is an olive tree and below her right a monument. In front of her is a table with crowns and scepters resting on top of it. Above the image starting near the 11 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position is inscribed:

VNDIQVE PACATA. Translation: Total peace. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in three lines. **TRANSACTIONE / AQUISGRANENSI / 1748.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Maria Theresa in Greek dress holding a shield with the imperial eagle upon it in her left hand and a scepter in her right. Above her are clasped hands holding crossed olive branches'. Above the image starting near the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **QVAM PETITIS IVNCTA EST MIHI FOEDERE DEXTRA.** Translation: When it was demanded it was brought to my right hand. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in three lines: **AVSTRIACIS PACEM / LAETATVR PATRIA / TERRIS.**

Weight:

- Gilded Medal: 10.7 grams
- Bronze Medal: 10.8 grams

Size: 30-30.7 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gilded silver and bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Andreas Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Founding of the Military Invalid House Commemoration Medal (Gründung der Gedenkmedaille für das Militärinvalidenhaus)



Date Issued: 1750

Reason Issued: To commemorate the construction of the hospital for military invalids in Vienna in 1750

Classes or Types: Two classes, Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal was also issued as a wearable medal.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim.

Obverse: A raised rim inside of which is the imperial coat of arms consisting of the Habsburg eagle with the Archdukes crown above its head and a shield with the Habsburg coat of arms on its breast above which is an Archduke's crown.

Reverse: Inside of a raised rim is a depiction of the hospital. Superimposed on the image of the hospital is a soldier with a crutch in a supplicating pose. Above and behind the soldier is a memorial of arms composed of flags of conquered nations, shields, cannon and a suit of armor. The French and Turkish flag are recognizable. Following the upper edge of the medal is the inscription **PROVIDENTIA AUGUSTAE** Translation: The Care of the Empress. Below the scene of the wounded soldier is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in three lines: **MILES EMERITUS/CONDIGNE NUTRITUS/MDCCL**. Translation: Provided for Worthy Veteran Soldiers 1750.

Weight:

- Silver medal: 69.7-69.9 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown

Size: 60 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Military Invalid House Construction Commemoration Medal (Militärinvaliden-Hausbau-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1751

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the laying of the corner stone and the beginning of the construction of the Military Invalids House in Vienna in 1751.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An round medal with raised rim

Obverse: The busts of Maria Theresa and Franz Stephan von Lothringen facing to the right with Franz in the foreground. Maria Theresa is wearing a gown while Franz is in armor and wearing the collar of the order of the Golden Fleece. The edge of the medal is raised and has a second fine line paralleling the rim.

There is an inscription around the top two thirds of the edge of the medal inside the inner line. The inscription which starts at the nine o'clock position and ends at the four o'clock position reads: **IMP. FRANC. AUG. ET M. THERES. AUG.** Translation: Franz and M Theresa rulers.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a 17 line inscription which reads: **VINDICATIS / UNDIQUE AB HOSTIUM / INVIDIA PROVINCIIS . MILITI DEFENSORI / VASTUM HIC CONTUBERNIUM / FUNDITUS EXCITATUM / IUSSU ET SUMPTU / AUGUSTAE AUSTRIADUM HEROIS / MARIAE THERESIAE / ROMANORUM IMPERATRICES / HUNGARORUM ET BOHEM. REGIS / PIAE FORTIS FELICIS / MEMORENT POSTERI EX HOC / MONUMENTO SUBTERRANEO / AUGUSTIS MANIBUS / POSITO / A.D. MDCCLI.** Translation: Respected everywhere and envied by the provinces. The care of the soldiers our defenders is provided here by the command and beneficence of the heroine ruler of Austria Maria Theresa the Roman Empress and Queen of Hungary and Bohemia . The honor of this lasting and beneficent ceremony will for all time be memorialized by this plaque placed underground by the hands of her majesty on A.D. 1751.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 49 mm in diameter

Type of Material: White metal

Variations: None known

Designers: Matthaus Donner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Maria Theresia Honor Medal
(Maria Theresia Gnadenmedaille)



Date Issued: 1754-1765

Reason Issued: As a reward for especially meritorious service to the Empress

Classes or Types: Three

- Large Gold Honor Medal
- Gold Honor Medal
- Silver Honor Medal

Interesting Facts:

- The 15 ducat Large Gold Medal differs from the 5 ducat Large gold medal not in diameter but in thickness.
- Maria Theresia was the first ruler to issue clear regulations for the award of these medals
- The word Gnaden (grace) as used in the name of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus “grace” should be interpreted as “honor” thus the title in today’s terminology would be the Imperious Maria Theresia Honor Medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An oval medal

Obverse: A bust of the Archduchess Maria Theresia, facing to the right and wearing a gown clasped at the shoulder. The bust of the empress is wearing a diadem and has long flowing curly hair. The medal has a raised rim. Paralleling the rim around the upper two thirds of the medal is the inscription: **MARIA THERESIA D CAR CAES FIL HUNG & BOH REX ARCH AUST.** Below the bust, just to the viewers left of the 6 o’clock position is the name of the engraver: **M. Donner F** (Matthias Donner). The F stands for Fabrikat (fabricated)

Reverse: The Lion of Bohemia with St. Wenzel’s crown on his head standing on a stylized platform. The lion holds in its right paw the Hungarian Patriarchs cross. Its left paw rests on the Austrian Herald’s shield. Paralleling the top edge of the medal is an inscription: **IUSTITIA ET CLEMENTIA.** Translation: Justice and clemency

Weight:

- Large Gold Honor Medal: 15 Ducats (52.3 grams)
- Gold Honor Medal: 5 Ducats (17.5 grams)
- Silver Honor Medal: 26.3 grams

Size:

- Large Gold Honor Medal: Unknown
- Gold Medal: Unknown
- Silver Medal: 68.5 by 60.3 mm





Table Medals
Maria Theresia Honor Medal
(Maria Theresia Gnadenmedaille)



Type of Material: Gold and Silver

Variations: This medal also came in a wearable variety

Designer: Matthus Donner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Order Related Table Medals

Military Maria Theresia Order Foundation Medal (Militär-Maria Theresien Orden Stiftungsmedaille)



Gold Medal Obverse and Reverse

Date Issued: This medal was established on June 18, 1757 as part of the celebration of the founding of the Military Maria Theresia Order and to commemorate the victorious Battle of Kolin.

Reason Issued: Given to notable Austrian personages upon the occasion of the establishment of the Military Order of Maria Theresia

Classes or Types: Three: Gold, silver and bronze

Interesting Facts: The silver medal could be issued as a table medal and as a wearable medal while the gold and bronze medals are only known in the form of a table medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse:

- **Gold Medal:** The busts of Maria Theresia and Franz Stephan von Lothringen facing to the right with Franz in the foreground. Maria Theresia is wearing a gown while Franz is in armor and wearing the order of the Golden Fleece. The edge of the medal is raised and has a second fine line paralleling the rim. There is an inscription around the top two thirds of the edge of the medal inside the inner line. The inscription which starts at the nine o'clock position and ends at the four o'clock position reads: **IMP. FRANC. AUG. ET M. THERES. AUG.** Translation: Franz and M Theresia rulers. Below the busts is the name of the Medalist. **M.D.F.** (Matthaus Donner), (note that the F stands for Fabrikat: Fabricated).
- **Silver and bronze medals:** The busts of Maria Theresia and Franz Stephan von Lothringen facing to the right with Franz in the foreground. Maria Theresia is wearing a gown while Franz is in armor and wearing the order of the Golden Fleece. The edge of the medal is raised and has a second fine line paralleling the rim. There is an inscription around the top two thirds of the edge of the medal inside the inner line. The inscription which starts at the eight o'clock position and ends at the four o'clock position reads: **FRANC. D. G. R. I. S. A. GE. IER. R. ET. M. THER. D.G.R.I.GE.HU.BO.REG.** Below the busts is the name of the Medalist. **I.WURSCHBAUER** (Josef Wurschbauer)

Reverse: A standing Victoria holds in her right hand the order badge suspended from a ribbon and in her left hand a palm frond. Victoria stands on a field decorated with flags, drums, cannon and other trophies of war. Around the upper two thirds of the medal and inside the fine line that parallels the rim is inscribed **PRAEMIO VIRTUTIS BELLICAE CONSTITVTO**. Below which is inscribed in two lines on an exergue with a raised line at the top **MDCCLVII / D. XVIII IVN.** Translation: Established as a reward for military valor. 1757 on June 18th.





Order Related Table Medals
Military Maria Theresia Order Foundation Medal
(Militär-Maria Theresien Orden Stiftungsmedaille)



Silver Medal Obverse and Reverse

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 139.6 grams
- Silver Medal: 28.7-44.7 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown

Size:

- Gold Medal: 58 mm in diameter
- Silver Medal: 47-50.5 mm in diameter
- Bronze Medal: 50 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold, silver and bronze

Variations: None known

Designer:

- Gold Medal, Obverse: Matthaus Donner
- Gold Medal, Reverse: Josef Anton Toda
- Silver Medal, Obverse: Ignaz Wurschbauer, Reverse: Josef Anton Toda
- Silver Medal, Reverse: Josef Anton Toda
- Bronze Medal, Obverse: Ignaz Wurschbauer
- Bronze Medal, Reverse: Josef Anton Toda

Manufacturer: Vienna State Mint (Hauptmünzamt)

Number Issued: Unknown, however some notable recipients were:

- Leopold, Count, Daun, Feldmarschall
- Karl von Lothringen
- Franz I
- Wenzel Anton Prinz von Kaunitz-Rietberg
- Joseph Wenzel Prinz von Liechtenstein

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known

Image courtesy of Dorotheum





Order Related Table Medals
Military Maria Theresia Order Foundation Medal
(Militär-Maria Theresien Orden Stiftungsmedaille)



Bronze Medal Obverse and Reverse





Table Medals

Victory at the Battle of Kolin Commemoration Medal (Sieg in der Gedenkmedaille der Schlacht von Kollin)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1757

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory Austrian and Saxon army commanded by Field Marshal Daun over the Frederick the Great and the Prussians at the Battle of Kolin during the Seven Years War.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and a White Metal Medal

Interesting Facts: Maria Theresia called this victory “the beginning of the Austrian Empire

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: On a plain background are the images of Franz I in armor wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece and Maria Theresia in court dress facing to the viewers right. The medal has a raised rim. In the upper half of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position and following the curve of the rim of the medal is inscribed: **FRANCISCUS ET THERESIA AUGC.** Translation: Franz and Theresia rulers. Below Franz's shoulder at about the six o'clock position is the name of the engraver **A.MOLL**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the seated goddess Palace Athene facing to the viewers left and holding a shield in her left hand. Behind the shield is a spear. With her right hand she is pointing at a pyramid that is being struck by lightening emanating from a cloud above and in front of her head. At the top of the medal and following its contour is an inscription which begins at the seven o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position which reads **FRANGIT DEUS OMNE SUPERBUM.** Translation: God humbles all those behave haughtily. On the lower portion of the medal below the allegorical scene is the inscription **XX.VI. IV N MDCCLVII.** Translation: 20, 6, 4, N 1757. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is inscribed in two lines **RESTAURATA FELICITATE PUBLICA / MDCCLVII. XVIII IUN.:** Translation: The happiness of the public restored / 1757 June 18th.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 43.6 grams
- Bronze Medal: 39.8.3-49.5 grams
- Zinc Medal: 38.5 grams

Size: 46-50.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver, bronze and zinc metal

Variations: None known

Designer: Anton Cassian Moll

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Victory at the Battle of Kolin Commemoration Medal
(Sieg in der Gedenkmedaille der Schlacht von Kollin)



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Victory at the Battle of Kolin Commemoration Medal (Sieg in der Gedenkmedaille der Schlacht von Kollin)



Date Issued: 1757

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory Austrian and Saxon army commanded by Field Marshal Daun over the Frederick the Great and the Prussians at the Battle of Kolin during the Seven Years War. .

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Maria Theresa called this victory “the beginning of the Austrian Empire

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: On a plain background is the image of Maria Theresa in armor with a helmet decorated with a victor's wreath and holding s scepter facing to the viewers left. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **MARIA. THERESIA PIA. FELIX. AUG.** Translation: Maria Theresa rulers. Below Franz's shoulder at about the six o'clock position is the name of the engraver **A.MOLL**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of a triumphal arch at the top of which is the imperial eagle flanked by angels one of which is holding a trumpet and an olive branch a cross and a dove of peace. Behind the arch can be seen mounted soldiers in battle. Near the top of the arch is a plaque with a two line inscription which reads **DE / BORVSSIS**. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription which begins at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position which reads **SALVS PVBLICA**. Translation: The public is safe.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 46 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Anton Moll

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory at the Battle of Kolin Commemoration Medal (Sieg in der Gedenkmedaille der Schlacht von Kollin)



Date Issued: 1757

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory Austrian and Saxon army commanded by Field Marshal Daun over the Frederick the Great and the Prussians at the Battle of Kolin during the Seven Years War. .

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Maria Theresa called this victory “the beginning of the Austrian Empire

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain background are the images of Franz I in armor and Maria Theresa in court dress facing to the viewers right. The medal has a raised rim. In the upper half of the medal and following the curve of the rim of the medal is inscribed: **FRANCISCVS M. THERESIA AVGG.** Translation: Franz M. Theresia rulers. Below Franz’s shoulder at about the six o’clock position is the name of the engraver **A.WIDEMAN**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain background is the image of Victoria standing on various flags and arms. In her left hand she holds the coat of arms of Austria and in her right hand a victor’s wreath. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o’clock position and ending at the three o’clock position is an inscription which reads **BORVSSIS DEVICTIS**. Translation: The To the humiliation of the Prussians. On the lower portion of the medal below the a scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a date in two lines: **MDCCLVII IVN. / D. XVIII.** Translation: 1757 June the 18th.

Weight: 31.9-34.9 grams

Size: 46 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Anton Franz Wideman

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Prague Medal

(Befreiung von Prag Medaille)



Date Issued: 1757

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the liberation of Prague in 1757 from Prussia.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Zinc Medal

- Silver Medal
- Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: This is the same obverse that is used for the Liberation of Prague, the Victory at Hochkirch, the Victory over the Prussians at Dresden, for the re-conquest of the Klotzko Fortress in Glatz, the liberation of Olomouc, the Victory at Lanshut medals, the Capture of Schweidnitz medal and the Peace of Hubertusburg Commemorative Medal.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: On a plain background are the images of Franz I in armor and Maria Theresa in court dress facing to the viewers right. The medal has a raised rim. In the upper half of the medal and following the curve of the rim of the medal is inscribed: **FRANCISCVS M. THERESIA AVGG.** Translation: Franz M. Theresia rulers. Below Franz's shoulder at about the six o'clock position is the name of the engraver **A.WIDEMAN.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the Vitava river god representing Prague facing to the viewers left and holding victors wreath in his right hand and a shield with the coat of arms of Prague in his left. To the viewers right of him is the river god Moldau. At the top of the medal and following its contour is the inscription **PRAGA OBSIDIONE LIBERATA.** Translation: Prague Liberated. On the lower portion of the medal below the allegorical scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is an inscription **XX.VI. IV N MDCCLVII.** Translation: Fortress 20, 4, 1757

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 39.9-44.2 grams
- Bronze Medal: 36.1-42.8 grams
- Zinc Medat: 20.9 grams

Size: 46.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None known

Designer:

- Obverse: Anton Wideman
- Reverse: Josef Toda

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None





Table Medals
Liberation of Prague Medal
(Befreiung von Prag Medaille)



Bronze Medal

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Prague and Conquest of Breslau Medal (Befreiung von Prag und Eroberung von Breslau Medaille)



Date Issued: 1757

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the liberation of Prague from Prussia and the conquest of Breslau in 1757.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Charles Alexander of Lorraine was the Military Governor of the Netherlands.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised notched rim

Obverse: On a plain background are the images of Charles Alexander of Lorraine in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece facing to the viewers right. In the upper portion of the medal and following the curve of the rim of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position is inscribed: **CAR. ALEX. LOTH. ET. BAR. DUX. GUB. BELG.** Translation: Charles Alexander of Lorraine and Duke of Bar, governor of Belgium. Below Charles shoulder at about the seven o'clock position is the initial of the engraver **R.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on the upper half of the medal on a plain field is the image of three laurel wreaths tied with bows. On the lower portion of the medal below the allegorical scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription in three lines: **WRATISLAVIA / CAPTA. XXV. N. / 1757.** Translation: Wratislavia 25, N, 1757. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending at the six o'clock position as follows: **PRAGA. LIBERATA. XXI. IUN. BORUSSI. CASI. XXII. NOV.** Translation: Prague Liberated 21 June Breslau Captured 22 November.

Weight: 13.6 grams

Size: 33.8 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: L. Roettiers

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory at Hochkirch Commemoration Medal

(Sieg bei Hochkirch Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1758

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory of Leopold Graf Daun over King Frederick at Hochkirch on October 14, in 1758 during the Third Silesian War which was part of the Seven Years War.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: This is the same obverse that is used for the Liberation of Prague, the Victory at Hochkirch, the Victory over the Prussians at Dresden, for the re-conquest of the Klotzko Fortress in Glatz, the liberation of Olomouc, the Victory at Lanshut medals, the Capture of Schweidnitz medal and the Peace of Hubertusburg Commemorative Medal.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: On a plain background are the images of Franz I in armor and Maria Theresia in court dress facing to the viewers right. The medal has a raised rim. In the upper half of the medal and following the curve of the rim of the medal is inscribed: **FRANCISCVS M. THERESIA AVGG.** Translation: Franz M. Theresia rulers. Below Franz's shoulder at about the six o'clock position is the name of the engraver **A. WIDEMAN**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the goddess Victoria hovering over the conquered Prussian army and holding victors wreath in her right hand and a laurel branch in her left. At the top two thirds of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is the following inscription **FVSO HOSTE CASTRIS DIREPTIS TORMENTIS BELLCAPT.CI.** Translation: After the enemy had been routed, the camp was plundered and one hundred and one artillery guns were captured. On the lower portion of the medal below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a two line inscription as follows: **AD HOCHKIRCH XIV / OCT. MDCCLVIII.** Translation: At Hochkirch October 14 1758

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 34.9 grams
- Zinc Medal: 36.6 grams

Size: 46 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and zinc

Variations: None known

Designer:

- Obverse: Anton Wideman
- Reverse: Josef Toda

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Olmutz Commemoration Medal (Befreiung von Olmutz Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1758

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the liberation of Olmutz from the Prussians in 1758 during the Third Silesian War which was part of the Seven Years War.

Classes or Types: Three: Gold, Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: This is the same obverse that is used for the Liberation of Prague, the Victory at Hochkirch, the Victory over the Prussians at Dresden, for the re-conquest of the Klotzko Fortress in Glatz, the liberation of Olomouc, the Victory at Lanshut medals, the Capture of Schweidnitz medal and the Peace of Hubertusburg Commemorative Medal.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: On a plain background are the images of Franz I in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece and Maria Theresia in court dress facing to the viewers right. The medal has a raised rim. In the upper half of the medal and following the curve of the rim of the medal is inscribed: **FRANCISCVS M. THERESIA AVGG.** Translation: Franz M. Theresia rulers. At the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist: **A. WIDEMAN**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the goddess Athena presents a wreath to a kneeling crowned Olomouc. Between them are weapons and a shield with the imperial coat of arms. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is the following inscription **BORVSSORVM. COMMEATV INTERCEPTO.** Translation: By deflecting the torrent. On the lower portion of the medal below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a two line inscription as follows: **OLOMVTIVM. LIBERAT / II.IVL MDCCLVIII.** Translation: Olmutz is liberated July 2, 1758.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 52 grams
- Silver Medal: 34.7-34.8 grams
- Bronze Medal: 37.2-39 grams

Size: 45.8 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold, silver and bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Anton Wideman

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Silesian War Commemoration Medal (Schlesischen Krieg Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1758

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the end of the Third Silesian War which was part of the Seven Years War.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The obverse of this medal and the 1759 medal commemorating the award of the Order of the Golden Fleece to Prince Starhemberg and Count Cobanzel are the same.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a notched rim

Obverse: Inside a notched rim on a plain background are the images of Charles Alexander of Lorraine in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece facing to the viewers right. In the upper portion of the medal and following the curve of the rim of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position is inscribed: **CAR. ALEX. LOTH. DUX BELG. PRAEF.** Translation: Charles Alexander of Lorraine and Duke of Belgium Governor. Below Charles shoulder at about the seven o'clock position is the initial of the engraver **R.**

Reverse: Inside a notched rim on a plain field is the image of an obelisk with clouds on either side of its tip. Written on the obelisk in three lines is **LAETI / TIA / PROVIN.** On the lower portion of the medal below the obelisk is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a two line inscription as follows: **REDUCI. / MDCCLVIII.** Translation: Ended 1758. Below the date is the initial of the medalist: **R.**

Weight: 13.7 grams

Size: 34 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: L. Roettiers

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory at Dresden Commemoration Medal (Sieg bei Dresden Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1759

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory at Dresden and the liberation of the Royal Saxon family on September 4, in 1759 during the Seven Years War.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This is the same obverse that is used for the Liberation of Prague, the Victory at Hochkirch, the Victory over the Prussians at Dresden, for the re-conquest of the Klotzko Fortress in Glatz, the liberation of Olomouc, the Victory at Lanshut medals, the Capture of Schweidnitz medal and the Peace of Hubertusburg Commemorative Medal.

Hallmarks: None Known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: On a plain background are the images of Franz I in armor wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece and Maria Theresa in court dress facing to the viewers right. The medal has a raised rim. In the upper half of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is inscribed: **FRANCISCVS M: THERESIA AVGG:** Franz M. Theresia rulers. Below Franz's shoulder at about the six o'clock position is the name of the engraver **A. WIDEMAN**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of a goddess representing Dresden facing to the viewers right and holding a shield in her right hand and a broken chain in her left. Standing in front of her is Mars holding a spear in his left hand and pointing at the broken chains while seated behind her is the river god Elbe leaning on an urn. At the top two thirds of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is the following inscription **DRESDA RECEPTA FAMILIA REGIA LIBERATA**. Translation: Dresden and the royal family liberated. On the lower portion of the medal below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a three line inscription as follows: **ARMIS IMPER ET AVSTR / DIE IV SEPTEMBRIS / MDCCLIX**. Translation: Imperial and Austrian arms. The 4th of September 1759

Weight: 34.7 grams

Size: 46.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver plated bronze

Variations: None known

Designer:

- Obverse: Anton Wideman
- Reverse: Josef Toda

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Award of the Order of the Golden Fleece to Prince Starhemberg and Count Cobenzel Commemoration Medal

(Verleihung des Orden der Goldenen Vlieses an Furst Staremberg und Graf Cobenzel Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1759

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the award of the Order of the Golden Fleece to Prince Starhemberg and Count Cobanzel.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Georg Adam Prince Starhemberg was an Austrian diplomat, minister, chief chamberlain, and close confidant of Empress Maria Theresa.

- The obverse of this medal and the 1758 Silesian War Commemoration Medal are the same.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a notched rim

Obverse: Inside a notched rim on a plain background are the images of Charles Alexander of Lorraine in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece facing to the viewers right. In the upper portion of the medal and following the curve of the rim of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position is inscribed: **CAR. ALEX. LOTH. DUX BELG. PRAEF.** Translation: Charles Alexander of Lorraine and Duke of Belgium Governor. Below Charles shoulder at about the seven o'clock position is the initial of the engraver **R.**

Reverse: Inside a notched rim on a plain field is a scene depicting the award of the Order of the Golden Fleece to Prince Starhemberg and Count Cobanzel that features Charles Alexander giving the kneeling Prince Starhemberg the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece while behind him a herald of the order holds another collar and in front of him stands Count Cobenzel and another herald holding a certificate. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **AUGUSTORUM PROEMIIS ORNAT.** Translation: The Emperor adorns them with the award. On the lower portion of the medal below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a two line inscription as follows: **BRUX. XV AUGUST / M.DCC.LVIX.** Translation: Brussels 15, August, 1759. Below the date is the initial of the medalist: **R.**

Weight: 14 grams

Size: 33.4 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: L. Roettiers

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Prussian Soldiers Commemoration Medal (Gefangennahme von Prussischen Soldaten Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1759

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of 12,000 Prussian soldiers at Maxin during the Seven Years War.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This is the same obverse that is used for the Liberation of Prague, the Victory at Hochkirch, the Victory over the Prussians at Dresden, for the re-conquest of the Klotzko Fortress in Glatz, the liberation of Olomouc, the Victory at Lanshut medals, the Capture of Schweidnitz medal and the Peace of Hubertusburg Commemorative Medal.

Hallmarks: None Known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: On a plain background are the images of Franz I in armor wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece and Maria Theresa in court dress facing to the viewers right. The medal has a raised rim. In the upper half of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is inscribed: **FRANCISCVS M. THERESIA AVGG.** Franz M. Theresia rulers.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of a Prussian soldier laying down his rifle and flag in front of Mars. At the top three-fourths of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending near the four o'clock position is the following inscription **HOST. ADDEDIT. COACT. XII. MIL. DVCES CAPTI SIGNA REL. CXX.** Translation: Twelve thousand enemies forces to surrender, including the commander and 120 banners captured. On the lower portion of the medal below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a three line inscription as follows: **DE BORVSS. AD. MAXEN. / DIE XXI. NOVEMB. / MDCCLIX.** Translation: From the defeated at Maxin, November 21, 1759.

Weight: 35.1-44.1 grams

Size: 45.7 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer:

- Obverse: Anton Wideman
- Reverse: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Re-conquest of the Kladzko Fortress in Glatz Medal (Wiedereroberung der Festung Klodzko im Glatz Medaille)



Date Issued: 1760

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the defeat of the Prussians and the re-conquest of the Klotzko Fortress in Glatz on July 26, 1760.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: This is the same obverse that is used for the Liberation of Prague, the Victory at Hochkirch, the Victory over the Prussians at Dresden, for the re-conquest of the Klotzko Fortress in Glatz, the liberation of Olomouc, the Victory at Lanshut medals, the Capture of Schweidnitz medal and the Peace of Hubertusburg Commemorative Medal.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: On a plain background are the images of Franz I in armor and Maria Theresia in court dress facing to the viewers right. The medal has a raised rim. In the upper half of the medal and following the curve of the rim of the medal is inscribed: **FRANCISCVS M. THERESIA AVGG.** Franz M. Theresia rulers. Below Franz's shoulder at about the six o'clock position is the name of the engraver **A. WIDEMAN**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of a knight in armor facing to the viewers left and holding an upraised sword in his right hand and a shield with the coat of arms of Glatz in his left. In the background is a representation of the city of Glatz and the fortress of Kladzko. At the top of the medal and following its contour is the inscription **SECVRITAS BOHEMIAE**. Translation: The Security of Bohemia. On the lower portion of the medal below the knight's feet is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the inscription **GLACTVM RECEPT / XXVI. IVL MDCCLX**. Translation: Glatz recovered 26, July, 1760.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 34.6-34.9 grams
- Bronze Medal: 27.9-36.2 grams

Size: 46 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Anton Wideman

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory at Landshut Commemoration Medal

(Sieg bei Landshut Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1760

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory over the Prussians at Landshut and the capture of General Fouque during the Seven Years War.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: This is the same obverse that is used for the Liberation of Prague, the Victory at Hochkirch, the Victory over the Prussians at Dresden, for the re-conquest of the Klotzko Fortress in Glatz, the liberation of Olomouc, the Victory at Lanshut medals, the Capture of Schweidnitz medal and the Peace of Hubertusburg Commemorative Medal.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: On a plain background are the images of Franz I in armor wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece and Maria Theresa in court dress facing to the viewers right. The medal has a raised rim. In the upper half of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is inscribed: **FRANCISCVS M. THERESIA AVGG.** Franz M. Theresia rulers. Below Franz's shoulder at about the six o'clock position is the name of the engraver **A. WIDEMAN**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a stand of arms including armor, flags, cannon and cannon balls in front of a view of the Landshut military camp. At the top three-fourths of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending near the five o'clock position is the following inscription **BORVS CASTRVM SVPERAT. SPOLIIS PART. CAPTO DVCE.** Translation: The camp was captured and much loot was plundered and their leader was captured. On the lower portion of the medal below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a two line inscription as follows: **AD LANDESHVT. DIE IVN. XXIII. MDCCLX.** Translation: At Landshut June, 23, 1760.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 34.8 grams
- Zinc Medal: 21.3 grams

Size: 45.8 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and zinc

Variations: None known

Designer: Anton Wideman

Manufacturer: Vienna Mint

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Schweidnitz Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Schweidnitzer Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1761

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Capture of Schweidnitz by Field Marshal Laudon during the Seven Years War.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This is the same obverse that is used for the Liberation of Prague, the Victory at Hochkirch, the Victory over the Prussians at Dresden, for the re-conquest of the Klotzko Fortress in Glatz, the liberation of Olomouc, the Victory at Lanshut medals, the Capture of Schweidnitz medal and the Peace of Hubertusburg Commemorative Medal.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain background are the images of Franz I in armor and Maria Theresa facing to the viewers right. In the upper half of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position and following the curve of the rim of the medal is inscribed: **FRANCISCUS M. THERESIA AVGG.** Franz M. Theresia majesties. Below Franz's shoulder near the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist **A. WIDEMAN**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene composed of Mars in ancient armor standing to the viewers left, in front of him kneels the personification of Silesia with a shield who is handing over the mural crown, in the background on the right is an aerial view of the fortified city. In the upper half of the medal starting near the eight o'clock position and ending near the four o'clock position and following the curve of the rim of the medal is inscribed: **SCHWEIDNITIVM INTRA TRES HORAS VI CAPTVM**. Schweidnitz captured in three hour. On the lower portion of the medal below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top with in which is the following inscription in two lines **I. MENS. OCTOB. // MDCCLXI**. Translation: The 1st of October 1761.

Weight: 35.4 grams

Size: 46 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Anton Franz Wideman

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Hoch und Deutschmeister Commemorative Medal (Hoch und Deutschmeister Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1761

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the election of Karl Alexander Duke of Lorraine as the Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order (Grand Master).

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim with two additional raised lines on a plain background is the image of Karl Alexander Duke of Lorraine in armor and wearing the neck cross of the Hoch und Deutschmeister, facing to the viewers right. In the upper half of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position and following the curve of the rim of the medal is inscribed: **CAROL. LOTHARINGIAE. MAGNUS ORDINIS TEUTONICI MAGISTER.** Translation: Charles of Lorraine Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. Below Franz's shoulder is the name of the medalist **J.L OEXLEIN.** On the lower portion of the medal below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription in two lines **UNANIMI ACCLAMATIONE / ELECTUS D. 4 MAY 1761.** Translation: By unanimous acclamation elected on May 4, 1761.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim with two additional raised lines on a plain background is a scene depicting Godfrey of Bouillon and Lorraine with a shield in his right hand and a banner in his left, standing and facing to the viewers left in front of Jerusalem. On the upper half of the medal starting near the seven o'clock position and ending near the four o'clock position and following the curve of the rim of the medal is inscribed: **GODOFR. D. BVLLIONVM ET LOTHARINGIAE HIEROSOLYMARVM REX.** Translation: Godfrey of Bouillon and Lorraine king of Jerusalem. On the lower portion of the medal below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription in two lines **RENATVM SAECVLA. / VIDENT.** Translation: They see the century renewed.

Weight: 29.3 grams

Size: 44.3 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Leonhard Oexlein

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown





Table Medals

Hoch und Deutschmeister Commemorative Medal (Hoch und Deutschmeister Gedenkmedaille)

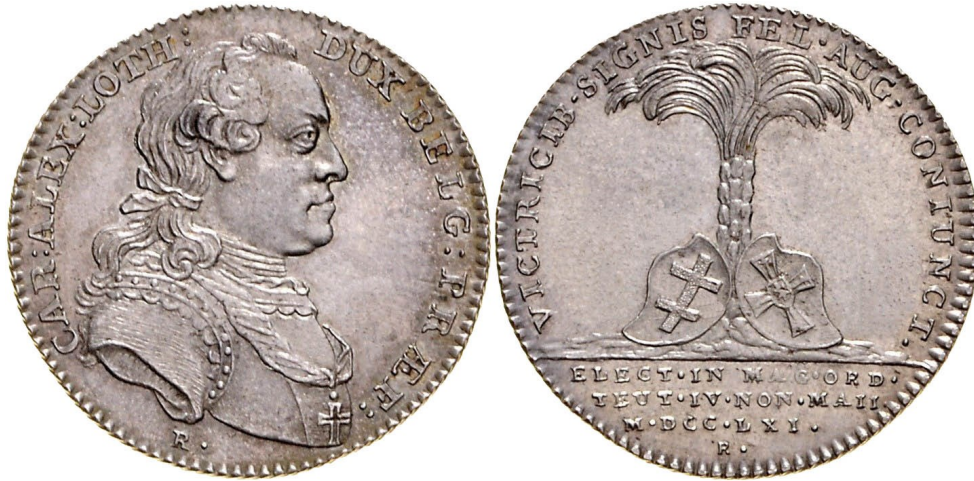
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Hoch und Deutschmeister Commemorative Medal (Hoch und Deutschmeister Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1761

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the election of Karl Alexander Duke of Lorraine and governor of Belgium as the Hoch und Deutschmeister of the Teutonic Order (Grand Master).

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a notched rim

Obverse: Inside a notched rim on a plain background is the image of Karl Alexander Duke of Lorraine in armor and wearing the neck cross of the Hoch und Deutschmeister, facing to the viewers right. In the upper half of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position and following the curve of the rim of the medal is inscribed: **CAR: ALEX: LOTH: DUX BELG: PRAEF:** Translation: Charles Alexander of Lorraine Duke Belgium Prefect. Below Franz's shoulder is the initial of the medalist **R.**

Reverse: Inside a notched rim on a plain background is the image of a palm tree at the base of which are two shields. The one on the viewers left bears a cross of Lorraine and the one on the right the cross of the German Knights Order. On the upper half of the medal starting near the eight o'clock position and ending near the four o'clock position and following the curve of the rim of the medal is inscribed: **VICTRICIB-SIGNIS FEL. AUG. CONIUNCT.** On the lower portion of the medal below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription in three lines **ELECT. IN MAG. ORD. / TEUT. IV. NON. MAIL. / M. DCC. LXI.** Translation: Elected master of the Teutonic Order in May 1761. Below the inscription is the initial of the medalist **R.**

Weight: 13.3 grams

Size: 32.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: L. Roettiers

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Establishment of the Transylvania Defense Force Commemorative Medal (Verleihung der Gedenkmedaille der Siebenbürgischen Verteidigungsstreitkräfte)



Date Issued: 1762

Gold Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the establishment of the Transylvanian Defense Force.

Classes or Types: Two: Gold Medal and Silver Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain background are the images of Franz I in armor and Maria Theresia facing to the viewers right. In the upper half of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position and following the curve of the rim of the medal is inscribed: **IMP. FRANCISCUS AVG. M. THERESIA AVG.** Franz M. Theresia rulers. Below Franz's shoulder at the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist **P. KEISERSWERTH F.** The F stands for Fabrikat (fabricated).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene composed of a view of frontier walls with Dacia reclining below on a shield with the arms of Transylvania next to a tree with an eagle in its upper branches and a helmet, sword and shield on a lower branch. Near the edge of the medal at the nine o'clock position is a fortress. On the lower portion of the medal below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription in two lines **SECVRITAS DACIAE / MDCCLXII.** Translation: Security of Dacia, 1762. On the upper top left of the exergue is the initials of the engraver **I.D.F.**

Weight:

- Gold Medal: Unknown
- Silver Medal: 71.4 grams

Size: 59 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver gilt and silver gilt bronze

Variations: None known

Designer:

- Obverse: Peter Keiserswerth
- Reverse Ignaz Donner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Silver Medal





Table Medals

Peace of Hubertusburg Commemorative Medal (Friede von Hubertusburg Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1763

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Peace treaty agreed upon at Hubertusburg.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This is the same obverse that is used for the Liberation of Prague, the Victory at Hochkirch, the Victory over the Prussians at Dresden, for the re-conquest of the Klotzko Fortress in Glatz, the liberation of Olomouc, the Victory at Lanshut medals, the Capture of Schweidnitz medal and the Peace of Hubertusburg Commemorative Medal.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain background are the images of Franz I in armor and Maria Theresia facing to the viewers right. In the upper half of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position and following the curve of the rim of the medal is inscribed: **FRANCISCUS M. THERESIA AVGG.** Franz M. Translation: Theresia majesties. Below Franz's shoulder near the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist **A. WIDEMAN.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene of Minerva standing at an altar and holding a cornucopia in her left hand and Mercury's staff in her right. She has exchanged her spear and shield for the staff and cornucopia. On the altar is a shield shaped medallion with the Austrian coat of arms suspended from a ribbon. Near the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is the following inscription: **MINERVAE PACIFICAE** . Translation: Peaceful Minerva. On the lower portion of the medal below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription in two lines **DIE XV.FEBR. / MDCCLXIII.** Translation: The 15th of February, 1763.

Weight: 34.8 grams

Size: 46.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Anton Franz Wideman

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace of Hubertusburg Commemorative Medal (Friede von Hubertusburg Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1763

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Peace treaty agreed upon at Hubertusburg on February 15, 1763.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The obverse of this medal and the one below are the same

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the view of the city Hubertusburg with Sachsenhausen in the foreground. In the center foreground is the staff of Mercury and two cornucopia. Above the scene is a triangle emitting rays with the name Jehovah in Hebrew within it. In the upper half of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position and following the curve of the rim of the medal is inscribed: **NOMEN DOMINI TURRIS FORTISSIMA**. The name of the lord is the strongest fortress. On the lower portion of the medal below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription in two lines **ANNO / MDCCLXIII**. Translation: the year, 1763.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene of the goddess of Hubertusburg standing at a flaming altar. To the viewers right of the altar is a pitcher. The altar is decorated with a garland topped by the imperial eagle. Near the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is the following inscription: **OB REDDITAM ORBI ET URBO QUIETEM**. Translation: Because of the restoration of the world and the city. On the lower portion of the medal below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription in two lines **FRANCFURT/ D.XX.MARTII**. Translation: Frankfurt, the 20th of March.

Weight: 29.1 grams

Size: 44.6 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Leonhard Oexlein

Manufacturer: Frankfurt Mint

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace of Hubertusburg Commemorative Medal (Friede von Hubertusburg Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1763

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Peace treaty agreed upon at Hubertusburg on February 15, 1763.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The obverse of this medal and the one above are the same

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the view of the city Hubertusburg with Sachsenhausen in the foreground. In the center foreground is the staff of Mercury and two cornucopias. Above the scene is a triangle emitting rays with the name Jehovah in Hebrew within it. In the upper half of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position and following the curve of the rim of the medal is inscribed: **NOMEN DOMINI TURRIS FORTISSIMA**. The name of the lord is the strongest fortress. On the lower portion of the medal below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription in two lines **ANNO / MDCCLXIII**. Translation: the year, 1763.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a floral wreath within which is a six line inscription as follow: **ZUM / ANDENKEN / DES / FRIEDENS / FRANKFURT / 1763**. Translation: To commemorate the Frankfurt peace 1763.

Weight: 10.9 grams

Size: 32.3 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Leonhard Oexlein

Manufacturer: Frankfurt Mint

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace of Hubertusburg Commemorative Medal (Friede von Hubertusburg Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1763

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Peace treaty agreed upon at Hubertusburg on February 15, 1763.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Unknown

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field are four busts facing to the viewers right and superimposed over each other. In order from front to back they are: Roman Emperor Franz I, Empress Maria Theresa, King of Poland and Saxony Frederick Augustus III and King of Prussia Frederick IV. Around the edge of the medal starting near the seven o'clock position and ending near the five o'clock position is inscribed:

FRANC.IR.MAR THER.IFRID.AUG.III.R.P.E.S.FRID.IV.R.B.E.B. Below the busts at the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist: **I.THIEBAUD FECIT.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of a monument to peace at the top of which is a medallion with the following four line inscription: **VBERTO / BURGUM / D.XV.FEBRU / MDCCLXIII.**

Translation: In Hubertusburg on February 15, 1763. To the viewers left of the monument is Germany with her right hand on a shield with the word **GER / MA / NIA** (Germany) and shaking the hand of Peace who is standing to the right of the monument and holding an olive branch in her left hand. Above the monument is the all seeing eye of God emitting rays. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **SIT FIRMA PER AEVUM.** Translation: Be solid for all time. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position are the initials of the medalist **IT.**

Weight: 21.1 grams

Size: 50 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Jonas Thiebaud

Manufacturer: Jacques Langenbucher of Augsburg

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Order Related Table Medals

Royal Hungarian Order of St. Stephan Foundation Medal (Königlich Ungarischer Sankt Stephans-Orden Stiftungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1764

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the founding of the Royal Hungarian Order of St. Stephan

Classes or Types: Two: Gold Medal and Silver Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal

Obverse: On a plain background is the image of Maria Theresia in court dress standing with her right hand resting on a table on which is the crown of St. Stephan and a scepter. In her left hand she holds the collar of the Royal Hungarian Order of St. Stephan below which is inscribed **MERETIS** (Merit). The medal has a raised rim within which is a fine raised line. In the upper half of the medal and following the curve of the rim of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **ORDINIS EQ-UIT.S.STEPHANI.REGIS.APO**. Translation: Knights Order of St. Stephan the Apostolic King. The image of the empress stands on an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is inscribed: **SOLENNIA RESTITVTA MDCCLXIII.VI.MAII** Translation: Established May 6, 1863. Near the edge of the medal at the 10 o'clock position are the initials of the medalist: **AW**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim within which is a fine raised line are two cornucopias crossed at the bottom from which flow two floral boughs. Above the point at which the cornucopias cross are three hills on which is an apostolic cross. On the left side of the cross is the letter **M** and on the Right **T** (Maria Theresia). Above the cross is the dove of peace in flight. At the top of the medal between the dove and the floral boughs emanating from the cornucopias is the curved inscription: **HIS TVTA SVB ALIS** (safe under his wings) and on the lower half of the medal and passing behind the hills is the inscription **FLORET HONORE NOVO**. Translation: Under this protection with new honors.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 10 ducats (34.8 grams)
- Silver Medal: 26.1 grams

Size: 40.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Anton Wideman

Manufacturer: Vienna Hauptmunzamt

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Silver Medal





Table Medals

Joseph II Honor Medal, Virtue and Example (Joseph II Gnadenkmedaille, Virtute Et Exemplo)



Date Issued: 1764-1780

Reason Issued: Issued by Joseph II on the occasion of his election as the Holy Roman Emperor in 1764 and from 1766 as a reward for the outstanding merit by Austrian military commanders and other soldiers of the Austrian armed forces, which Maria Theresia had placed under his command.

Classes or Types: Three

- Large Gold Medal
- Large Silver Medal
- Silver Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This was the first medal that was issued as a true national award for merit. Prior to this award medals were issued as personal signs of recognition by the rulers of the Austrian Empire. This was an award from the nation for service to the nation. Thus all later Austro-Hungarian awards can trace their lineage to the award of these medals.
- The word Gnaden (Grace) as used in the name of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus “grace” should be interpreted as “honor” therefore the title in today’s terminology would be the Emperor Joseph II Honor Medal for Virtue and Example
- From 1765 when this decoration was established until 1790 when it was discontinued, 14 variations of the award were issued.
- The period on which this decoration was issued covered the time from **1764-1766** when Joseph II was the Roman King, Similar medals with slightly different inscriptions were issued from 1766-1780 when Joseph II served as Emperor and Co-Regent and 1780-1790 when he was Emperor and ruler of Austria
- This medal was issued as a wearable medal with a suspension ring and as a table medal.
- Bronze medals are copies that were made for exhibition and the collector trade

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with an attached flat round stylized suspension eye at the top.

Obverse: A youthful bust of Joseph II, facing to the viewers right. He is portrayed with long flowing hair in which is a laurel wreath near the temples. He is dressed in an armor breastplate with and an ermine mantel and wears the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Paralleling the rim around the upper two-thirds of the medal is the inscription: **IOSEPHVS II . D.G. ROM. REX. S.A.GERM.REX HVNG. BOH. & C. PRIN. HERED. A. A. & C.** near the lower edge of the medal is the signature of the medalist: **A. Wideman** (Anton Wideman)
Translation: Joseph II. With the grace of God roman and German king and Hungarian and Bohemian hereditary prince.





Table Medals

Joseph II Honor Medal, Virtue and Example (Joseph II Gnadenkmedaille, Virtute Et Exemplo)



Reverse: The eye of God (a triangle with eye surrounded by a wreath of rays) overlooking a globe surrounded by clouds. Superimposed on the globe are a sword and a rudder which are crossed. Both are interwoven with boughs of oak and laurel. Along the top margin of the medal, above the eye of God is the inscription: **VIRTVTE ET EXEMPLO** (by virtue and example)

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 84 grams or 24 Ducats (known to exist in 15 and 20 Ducat versions)
- Large Silver Medal: 54 grams
- Silver Medal: 43.8 grams

Size:

- Gold Medal: 50 mm in diameter
- Large Silver Medal: 50 mm in diameter
- Silver Medal: 46 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold, silver and bronze

Variations: E. Holzmair reports that there were 14 variations of this medal issued from 1764 to 1790

- Medal with attached eye. See Pre 1740-1766 and Pre 1766-1780
- Medal with a steel crimp-on eye
- Medal with no suspension eye (table medal)

Designer: Anton Wideman

Manufacturer: The National Mint in Vienna (Vienna Hauptmuntzamt)

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Maria Theresia Honor Medal
(Maria Theresia Gnadenmedaille)



Date Issued: 1765—1780

Reason Issued: As a reward for especially meritorious service to the Empress

Classes or Types: Three

- Large Gold Honor Medal
- Gold Honor Medal
- Silver Honor Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Maria Theresia was the first ruler to issue clear regulations for the award of these medals
- The word Gnaden (grace) as used in the name of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus “grace” should be interpreted as “honor” thus the title in today’s terminology would be the Imperious Maria Theresia Honor Medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal

Obverse: A bust of the Archduchess Maria Theresia, facing to the right and wearing a gown clasped at the shoulder. The bust of the empress is wearing widows Vail and a diadem and has long flowing curly hair. The medal has a raised rim. Paralleling the rim around the upper two thirds of the medal is the inscription: **M THERESIA .D G. IMP.GER. HUNG & BOH REG ARCH AUST.** Translation: M. Theresia with the grace of God German Empress, and queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduchess of Austria.

Reverse: The Lion of Bohemia with St. Wenzel’s crown on his head standing on a stylized platform. The lion holds in its right paw the Hungarian Patriarchs cross. Its left paw rests on the Austrian Herald’s shield. Paralleling the top edge of the medal is an inscription: **IUSTITIA ET CLEMENTIA.** Translation: Justice and Clemency.

Weight: Translation

- Large Gold Honor Medal: 15 ducats (52.3 grams)
- Gold Honor Medal: 5 Ducats (17.5 grams)
- Silver Honor Medal: 26.3 grams

Size:

- Large Gold Honor Medal: 48 mm in diameter
- Gold Honor Medal: 42.5 mm in diameter
- Silver Honor Medal: 33 mm in diameter





Table Medals
Maria Theresia Honor Medal
(Maria Theresia Gnadenmedaille)



Type of Material: Gold and Silver

Variations: This medal came in a wearable version

Designer: Philipp Christoph Becker, Mathaus Donner, Giuseppe Toda, Anton Wideman and Christian Vinazer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Appointment of Prince Albert of Saxe-Teschen as Reich Field Marshal Medal (Ernennung von Prinz Albert von Sachsen-Teschen zum Reichsfeldmarschallorden)



Date Issued: 1766

Reason Issued: To commemorate the appointment of Maria Theresia's son-in-law Prince Albert of Saxe-Teschen as Reich Field Marshal Medal.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: His wife was Archduchess Maria Christina of Austria

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim.

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the bust of the Prince Albert of Saxe-Teschen in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece and another order on a sash, facing to the viewers right. Paralleling the rim around the upper two thirds of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is the inscription: **ALBERT. REG. POL. ET LITHUA. PRIN.D. SAX. TESSIN.** Translation: Albert Regent of Poland and Lithuania Prince of Saxe-Teschen.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene in which Hercules is seen at a crossroads of a steep and an easier way and choosing the harder but more virtues path. He is wearing a lion skin and holding a club in his left hand while pointing to the virtuous path with his right. To his left is an arbor and to his right a rocky hill that must be climbed to achieve virtue. Paralleling the top edge of the medal starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is an inscription: **VIRTUS GRESSUM TRAHIT.** Translation: The virtuous path.

Weight: 26.3 grams

Size: 42 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Slavonian and Croatian Border Troops Shooting Award Medal (Schießpreismedaille der slawonischen und kroatischen Grenztruppen)



Date Issued: 1769

Reason Issued: To reward Slavonian and Croatian Border Troops for outstanding shooting performance.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim.

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field are the busts of Joseph the II wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece and Maria Theresia facing each other with the bust of Joseph II on the viewers left. Paralleling the rim around the upper two thirds of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is the inscription: **IOSEPHVS II. M. THERESIA AVGG.** Translation: Joseph II Maria Theresia Rulers. Below the busts at the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist: **A. WIDEMAN**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is imperial coat of arms. Paralleling the edge of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **LOTH. M.D.**

HET.1769 ARCHY. AUS. D.BURG.

Weight: 26.1 grams

Size: 40.8 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Anton Franz Wideman,

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Frederick II Visit with Joseph II Commemoration Medal
(Friedrich II Besuch bei Josef II Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1770

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: To commemorate the visit of Frederick II with Joseph II at his field camp near Neustadt in Moravia.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the bust of Joseph II with long flowing hair facing to the right. Behind the bust is the inscription: **IOSEPHVS II.** and in front of the bust is the inscription: **AVGVSTVS.** (majesty).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of troops on review with Joseph II and Frederick II on horseback in the foreground and two officers on horseback behind them. Above the scene is an inscription starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position as follows: **BORVSSORVM REX HOSPES CAESARIS.** Translation: The emperors guest King of Borussorum. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is inscribed in three lines: **IN CASTRIS MORAV. / AD NEUSTADIVM CIOHOCCLXX.** Initial translation: In camp in Moravia in 1770.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 43.7 grams
- Pewter Medal: Unknown

Size: 49 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Martin Krafft

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Election of Archduke Maximilian Franz as Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order Commemoration Medal

(Wahl von Erzherzog Maximilian Franz zum Koadjutor des Deutschen Ordens Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1770

Reason Issued: To commemorate the appointment of Archduke Maximilian Franz as the Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian Franz Was the youngest child of Emperor Franz I. He was the last Elector of Cologne and Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the bust of Grand Master of the Teutonic Order Karl Alexander Duke of Lorraine facing to the viewers right wearing armor and the insignia of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. Around the bust and paralleling the upper two thirds of the rim of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is the inscription: **CAROL.D.LOTHARINCIAE MAGNUS ORDINIS TEVTONICI MAGISTER.** Translation: Karl Duke of Lorraine Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. Below the bust at the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist: **A. WIDEMAN.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the bust of the young Archduke Maximilian facing to the viewers right wearing armor and the insignia of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. Above the bust and Paralleling the upper two thirds of the rim of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is the inscription: **MAXIM. A.A. ELECT IN COADI. ADMIN.M.MAC.BOR.GERM. ET. ITAL.** Below the bust is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is inscribed in three lines: **ACCLAMAN TOMN. VOT. III OCT / MDCCLXIX INSIGN. IVLI. / MDCCLXX.**

Weight: 34.7 grams

Size: 46.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Anton Wideman

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Election of Archduke Maximilian Franz as Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order Commemoration Medal

(Wahl von Erzherzog Maximilian Franz zum Koadjutor des Deutschen Ordens Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1770

Reason Issued: To commemorate the appointment of Archduke Maximilian Franz as the Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian Franz Was the youngest child of Emperor Franz I. He was the last Elector of Cologne and Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a notched rim

Obverse: Inside a notched rim on a plain field is the bust of Grand Master of the Teutonic Order Karl Alexander Duke of Lorraine facing to the viewers right wearing armor and the insignia of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. Around the bust and paralleling the upper two thirds of the rim of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is the inscription: **CAROL.D.LOTHAR. MAG. ORD. TEVTON. MAG.** Translation: Karl Duke of Lorraine Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Reverse: Inside a notched rim on a plain field is the bust of the young Archduke Maximilian facing to the viewers right wearing armor and the insignia of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. Around the bust and paralleling the upper three-fourths of the rim of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is the inscription: **MAX. A.A. EL. IN. CO. ADM.M.M.BG. ETIT.** Below the bust is a raised line below which is inscribed in three lines: **ACCL. OM. VOT. 3 OCT. / 1769 INS. IX IVLI. / 1770.**

Weight: 4 grams

Size: 25.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Wenzel Hainl

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Investiture of Archduke Maximilian Franz as Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order
Commemoration Medal

(Investitur von Erzherzog Maximilian Franz zum Koadjutor des Deutschen Ordens Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1770

Reason Issued: To commemorate the investiture of Archduke Maximilian Franz as the Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Archduke Maximilian Franz Was the youngest child of Emperor Franz I. He was the last Elector of Cologne and Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field are the busts of Grand Master of the Teutonic Order Karl Alexander Duke of Lorraine and Archduke Maximilian facing to the viewers right wearing armor and the insignia of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order with the bust of Karl Alexander in the foreground. Around the bust and paralleling the upper two thirds of the rim of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is the inscription: **CAR.D.LOTHAR. M. ORD. TEVT. MAG. MAXIMIL A.A.COADIUT.** Below the bust of Karl Alexander near the rim at the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **K.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the investiture of Archduke Maximilian in armor as the Coadjutor of the Teutonic Order which took place in the Augustinerkirche. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is inscribed in two lines: **VINDOE. VII. ID. IUL. / CI?I?CCLXX.** Just above the raised line at the top of the exergue on the viewers right are the initials of the medalist: **K.F**

Weight: 43.8-44 grams

Size: 50.9 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Martin Krafft

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Death of Field Marshal Liechtenstein Commemoration Medal (Tod des Generalfeldmarschalls Liechtenstein Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1773

Reason Issued: To commemorate the death of Field Marshal Liechtenstein

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Field Marshal Joseph Wenzel von Liechtenstein is credited with modernizing the Austrian artillery service

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the bust of Field Marshal Liechtenstein facing to the right wearing armor and the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Above the bust of Liechtenstein and Parallel the upper two thirds of the rim of the medal is the inscription: **IOS. WENC. R. IPR.DE. LICHTENSTEIN. OPP. ET. CARNDVX. COM. RITTB.** Below the shoulder of the bust is the name of the medalist: **A. WITEMAN** (this is an alternative signature for Anton Wideman).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene composed of the monument to Liechtenstein which was erected in the Vienna armory behind which are nine regimental standards and around the base of which is a stand of arms. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is inscribed in five lines: **M. THERE SIA. AVG. / RESTIT VTORIREI ARMAMENTARIAE / HELLIPACTSCARTAEVS ININSTRIS / AMICO. PATRIAE. ET. SVO. / MDCCLXXIII.** Initial translation: Empress Maria Theresia recognizes the benefit of the artillery Institute in aiding the country and its allies.

Weight: 42.5-43.8 grams

Size: 49.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Anton Wideman

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Death of Field Marshal Liechtenstein Commemoration Medal (Tod des Generalfeldmarschalls Liechtenstein Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1773

Reason Issued: To commemorate the death of Field Marshal Liechtenstein

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Field Marshal Joseph Wenzel von Liechtenstein is credited with modernizing the Austrian artillery service

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a notched rim

Obverse: Inside the notched rim on a plain field is the bust of Field Marshal Liechtenstein facing to the viewers right wearing armor and the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Above the bust of Liechtenstein and paralleling the upper three fourths of the rim of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is the inscription: **I.WENC.S.R.I. PR. DE. LICHTENSTEIN. O. & C. D. C. R.** Translation: Joseph Wenzel. C. S. R. I. Prince von Liechtenstein. O & C.D. R.

Reverse: Inside the notched rim is a scene composed of the monument to Liechtenstein which was erected in the Vienna armory behind which are nine regimental standards and around the base of which is a stand of arms. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is inscribed in four lines: **M. THERESIA. AUG. / RESTITVTORI. REI ARMAMENTA BLAF 1773.** Translation: Empress Maria Theresia recognizes the benefit of the artillery 1773.

Weight: 3.9 grams

Size: 24-25.3 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Wenzel Hainl

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Peace of Teschen Commemorative Medal
(Gedenkmedaille des Teschener Friedens)



Date Issued: 1779

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Peace of Teschen in 1779 between Austria and Prussia which ended the War of Bavarian Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines in the center of the medal on a plain field are the busts of Joseph II on the viewers left and Frederick II of Prussia on the right in profile facing each other in armor and with decorations. Above their heads are laurel boughs tied in the center with a ribbon. Below the bust on the viewers left is written **IOSEPHVS II.** And below the one on the right is written **FREDERICVS II.** Below the busts on an exergue with a raised line at the top is a two line inscription, as follows: **GERMANIA / GAUDET.** Translation: Germany is happy.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines in the center of the medal on a plain field are two columns with the Austrian crown on the top of column on the viewers right and the Prussian crown on the column on the viewers left and a shield leaning against the base with the respective coats of arms. Above the columns at the 12 o'clock position is a triangle emitting rays. Around the center image is an inscription starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position which reads: **DIE XIII MAY MDCCLXXIX GERMANIAE PAX EST RESTAVRATA.** Translation: On May 13, 1779 Peace was restored in Germany.

Weight: 32.3 grams

Size: 46 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Zinc metal

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Christian Reich

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Peace of Teschen Commemorative Medal
(Gedenkmedaille des Teschener Friedens)



Date Issued: 1779

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Peace of Teschen in 1779 between Austria and Prussia which ended the War of Bavarian Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is a scene of Fama flying over Teschen with two trumpets. Above the scene near the edge of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed **SERO MEMORANDA NEPOTI**. Translation: Its late to remember my grandson. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top is a two line inscription, as follows: **PAX TESCHENENSIS / D. XIII. MDCCLXXIX**. Translation: Peace of Teschen, On the 13th of 1779. .

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is a scene of a verdant landscape above which is flying Peace holding an olive branch. Below her is another female figure holding a garland of flowers. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position which reads: **GAVDENT VERE AGRU SED CRESCVNT GAVDIA PACE**. Translation: They really loved the field but they increase their love in peace.

Weight: 24.8 grams

Size: 45.6 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Zinc metal

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Leonhard Oexlein

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Field Marshal Baron Laudon Commemorative Medal
(Feldmarschall Fr Laudon Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1782

Reason Issued: To commemorate the unveiling of a monument to Field Marshal Gideon Ernst baron von Laudon

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: He distinguished himself in the Seven Years' War Laudon defeated Frederick the Great of Prussia at Kunersdorf (1759) and Landshut (1760) and became Austrian commander in chief for Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. He captured Schweidnitz in 1761. In 1789 he captured Belgrade from the Turks and was made commander in chief of the Austrian armed forces.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal on a plain field are the bust of Gideon Laudon in profile facing each to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **GID : L : BARON : A LOUDON AUST : SUPR : BELLI DUCI**. Translation: Gideon Baron von Loudon Austrian supreme commander.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is an inscription as follows in eight lines: **HEROI OB VIRTUT BELL CLARISS PERPET VENERAT MONUMENTUM CONSECRAT IOS SCHEIFEL MDCCLXXXII**. There is a dot above the inscription and an asterisk below it.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 47 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Zinc metal

Variations: None known

Designer: Joseph Ignatz Schaufel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Joseph II Victory Over the Ottoman Empire Medal

(Joseph II. Sieg über das Osmanische Reich Gnadenmedaille)



Date Issued: 1789

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Austrian victory over the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Belgrade in 1789.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of the Joseph II facing to the right and wearing a victors wreath on his head. Above the emperors head and paralleling the rim around the upper half of the medal is the inscription: **IOSEPHVS . II . AVGUSTVS.** Translation: Joseph II Ruler. Below the bust is the name of the medalist **I. DONNER. F** (The F stands for Fabrikat: fabricated)

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of a goddess Fame is seated with a trumpet in her left hand, writing recent events on a stele with her right hand. On top of the monument is an imperial eagle with a shield on which is the Austrian coat of arms. At the base of the monument on the left are captured Ottoman flags and cannon. On the monument the goddess has written **MARTINEST BELGRAD.** Around the upper 2/3 of the medal is the inscription: **TVRCIS . ACIE . VICTIS. TAVRVNO. RECVPERATO.** Translation: with the Turks defeated on the battlefield, Belgrade hath been recovered. Behind the goddess on the floor on which her chair rests is the letter **D.** This is the monogram of the medalist Donner. (Ignaz Donner). Below the tableau is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is inscribed in three lines: **X.KAI . OCTOBR / VIII . ID OCTOBR. / MDCCLXXXIX.** Translation 10 ? October, 8 October, 1789.

Weight: 17.5-26.3 grams

Size: 40.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Ignaz Donner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Medal for the Conquest of Belgrade (Medaille on die Eroberung Belgrads)



Date Issued: 1789

Zinc Medal

Reason Issued: Given as a commemorative medal to those German soldiers who served under Field Marshal Ernst Gideon Freiherr von Loudin at the conquest of Belgrade

Classes or Types: Three

- Gilt Zinc Medal
- Silver Belgrade Medal
- Zinc Belgrade Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal was issued as a wearable and as a table medal

Hallmarks: None known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A bust of Ernst Gideon von Loudin facing to the viewers left and wearing a military tunic and the star of the Order of Maria Theresia. On his tunic is the star and grand cordon of the Order of Maria Theresia. Around the upper portion of the bust is inscribed: **LAUDON K.K. GENERAL . FELD MARSCHAL**. Translation: Laudon Imperial and Royal General Field Marshal.

Reverse: A knight in armor on horseback. The horse is rearing on its back legs. A town can be seen below its forefeet. Around the top of the image is the inscription: **DORT.HERR.U.GIDEON LOUDON. HIR .U. BELGRAT. FALT**. Translation: Soldiers and Gideon Loudon are there and Belgrade falls. Below the horse is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is inscribed: **BELGRAD D. 8 OCT 1789**. Translation: Belgrade on October 8, 1789

Weight:

- Gilt Zinc Medal: 44.2 grams
- Silver Medal: 41.8 grams
- Zinc Medal: 35.8 grams

Size: 45-47.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and zinc

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Christian or Johann Matthaues Reich

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Gilt Zinc Medal





Table Medals
Medal for the Conquest of Belgrade
(Medaille on die Eroberung Belgrads)



Date Issued: 1789

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the conquest of Belgrade to the soldiers who served under Field Marshal Ernst Gideon Freiherr von Loudin.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The inscription at the top of the reverse of the medal is a quote from Julius Caesar.

Hallmarks: None known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A bust of Ernst Gideon von Loudin facing to the viewers right in armor with a cloak. On his tunic is the grand cordon of the Order of Maria Theresia. Around the upper portion of the bust is inscribed: **GEDEON.LAVDONIVS.EXERCITVS.CAESAR.DVX**. Translation: Gideon Loudin servant of the Emperor, duke. Below the bust is the name of the medalist **I.VINAZER.F** (The F stands for Fabrikat: fabricated)

Reverse: An eagle sitting atop an oak stump with a trophy of arms at its base. Above the image is the inscription: **VENI VIDI VICI**. Translation: I came I saw I conquered. Below the tableau is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the date: **MDCCLXXXIX** (1789)

Weight: 26.3 grams

Size: 42.5-42.8 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Ignaz Vinazer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Conquest of Belgrade Medal
(Die Eroberung Belgrads Medaille)



Date Issued: 1789

Type I Silver

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the conquest of Belgrade by the forces led by Count Gideon von Laudon.

Classes or Types: Three

- Silver medal
- Bronze Medal
- Tin Medal

Interesting Facts: Gideon Laudon joined the Austrian army after 1742, having already served as a Russian officer. During the Turkish War he was entrusted with the supreme command by Joseph II and conquered Belgrade on October 8, 1789.

- This medal was also issued as a wearable medal

Hallmarks: The 800 fine silver hallmark

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A bust of Ernst Gideon von Loudon facing to the viewers right in armor with a cloak. On his tunic is the grand cordon of the Order of Maria Theresia. Around the upper portion of the bust starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **GED. LAUDONIVS. EXERCITT. AVSTR. SVMMVS IMP.** Translation: Gideon Loudin servant of the Austrian Emperor.

Reverse: A view of the city of Belgrade under fire. Above the image is the inscription: **TAVRVNVM EXPVGNATVM.** Translation: The storm. Below the tableau is an exergue with a raised line at the top with in which is the following : **VIII. ID. OCTOBER / M. DCC. LXXXIX** (8th of October 1789). On the left of the exergue near the raised line is the name of the medalist: **DONNER.**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 33-35 grams
- Bronze Medal: 35 grams
- Tin Medal: Unknown
- **Size:** 46-47.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver, bronze and Zinc

Variations: Two

- Type I: As described above

- Type II: As described above except in tin with the obverse and reverse being uniface and then combined, and having the monogram A.S. under the shoulder of the bust on the obverse.

Bronze Medal





Table Medals
Medal for the Conquest of Belgrade
(Medaille on die Eroberung Belgrads)



Type II Medal

Designer: Ignaz Donner

Manufacturer:

- Type I: Unknown
- Type II: Anton Scharf

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Medal for the Conquest of Belgrade

(Medaille on die Eroberung Belgrads)



Date Issued: 1789

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the conquest of Belgrade to the soldiers who served under Field Marshal Ernst Gideon Freiherr von Loudin.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Joseph II facing to the viewers right with a victor's wreath in his hair. Around the upper portion of the medal is inscribed: **IOSEPHVS · II · AVGVSTVS**. Translation: Joseph II Majesty. Below the bust is the name of the medalist **I · DONNER · F**. (The F stands for Fabrikat: fabricated)

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the image the goddess Fama writes the most recent events under a two line heading **MARTINEST / BELGRAD** on a monument topped by an eagle on the breast of which is a shield with the Austrian coat of arms. Above the image is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads: **TVRCIS · ACIE · VICTIS · TAVRVNO · RECVPERATO**. Translation: The Turkish army was defeated at Belgrade. Below the tableau is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a date in three lines: **X · KAL · OCTOBR · / VIII · ID · OCTOBR · / M · DCC · LXXXIX**. Just above the exergue at the five o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **D**.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 21.2-26.3 grams
- Zinc Medal: Unknown

Size: 40.7 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and zinc

Variations: None known

Designer: Ignatz Donner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Medal for the Conquest of Belgrade (Medaille on die Eroberung Belgrads)



Date Issued: 1789

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the conquest of Belgrade to the soldiers who served under Field Marshal Ernst Gideon Freiherr von Laudon.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal, Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Joseph II facing to the viewers right. Around the upper portion of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **IOSEPH DER ZWEITE DEUTSCHER KAISER**. Translation: Joseph II the second German emperor. On the edge of the emperor's sleeve is the name of the medalist **J.P. WERNER**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Field Marshal Gideon Ernst von Laudon on horseback, accompanied by two officers also on horseback pointing at the city of Belgrade with a sword. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position which reads: **NENNE MIT EHRFURCHT DEN NAMEN LAUDON DES GREISEN DES SIEGERS**. Translation: Laudon a respected name venerated as the victor. Below the tableau is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a two line inscription: **DEN 8. OCT / 1780**. Translation: The 8th of October 1780

Weight:

- Silver Medal: Unknown
- Pewter Medal: Unknown

Size: 45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None known

Designer: Jeremias Paul Werner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals
Medal for the Conquest of Belgrade
(Medaille on die Eroberung Belgrads)



Date Issued: 1789

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the conquest of Belgrade to the soldiers who served under Field Marshal Ernst Gideon Freiherr von Loudin.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Joseph II in armor and with a victor's wreath in his hair facing to the viewers right. Around the upper portion of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **IOSEPHUS. II. D G ROM IMPERATOR SEMP.AUG.** Translation: Joseph II with the grace of God emperor and majesty.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene in which two Turkish supplicants handing the keys to the city and a sword to Hercules who is holding a shield with the Austrian coat of arms and a club in his right hand and a crown in his left. On the ground is a scimitar, a breastplate with a crescent moon and two ears one inscribed **SAVA** and the other **DANUB**. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads: **VIVAT LAUDON SEMPER IDEM HEROS.** Translation: Loudon always the hero. Below the tableau is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a four line inscription which reads **ALBEA GRAECAE URBE XXX SEPT. / INVASA ET CASTELL. VIII OCT. / IN DEDITIONEM RECEPT. / MDCCLXXXIX.** Translation The Greek city of Alba 30 September. The invasion of the castle Oct. Surrender received 1789.

Weight: 25.5 grams

Size: 44.5-44.8 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer:

- Obverse: Ignaz Donner
- Reverse: Johann Philip Holzhauser

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Death of Laudon Commemorative Medal
(Gedenkmedaille Tod von Laudon)



Date Issued: 1790

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the death of Field Marshal Ernst Gideon Freiherr von Loudin.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Laudon joined the Austrian forces in 1741. He distinguished himself during the War of the Austrian Succession (1740–48), but his rapid rise began with the Seven Years' War, between Austria and Prussia. Laudon defeated Frederick the Great of Prussia at Kunersdorf (1759) and Landshut (1760) and became Austrian commander in chief for Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. Although he lost to Frederick at Liegnitz (1760), he captured Schweidnitz in a surprise attack in 1761. After retiring in 1763 he was recalled in 1788, and ended his career by capturing Belgrade from the Turks in 1789 and was then made commander in chief of the Austrian armed forces.

Hallmarks: None known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Gideon Freiherr von Loudin in uniform facing to the viewers left. Around the upper portion of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **UNUS HIC INNUMERI MILITIS INSTAR ERAT**. Translation: In war the leader of 21,000 soldiers. Below the image of Laudon at the five o'clock position is the name of the medalist.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of a sleeping lion. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position which reads: **NUNC PACTA COMPOSTES PACE QUIETI**. Below the lion is inscribed **DCC XC**.

Weight: 30.6 grams

Size: 45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: X. Mazenkopf

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Peace of Sistova Commemorative Medal
(Friede von Sistova Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1790

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Peace of Sistova with the Turks.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Peace of Sistova ended the last conflict between the Austrian Empire and the Turks. One major result was to clarify the boundary between the areas of influence of Austria and Turkey.

Hallmarks: None known

Design: An oval medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which, on a plain field, is an oak wreath tied at the bottom with a bow. Inside the wreath is the following four line inscription: **LEO / POLDO / II/ AVGV /STO**. Translation: Leopold II Majesty. Around the edge of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **PIETATIS IN GENVS HVMANVM ERGO**. Translation: Therefore piety in human kind..

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which, on a plain field, is a 11 line inscription as follows: **QVOD / CRVENTAM. CAEDIBVS / POPVLORVM. LAVREAM / SPREVIT / IMPERIVM. INTRA. FINES / COERCENDO. CIVES. HOSTES / SERVAVIT / PACE. VLTRO DATA. ACCEPTA/ ORBI TERRARVM / CONSVLVIT / MD.C.C.L.XXX.X.** Translation: The hundreds of massacres shed the peoples blood until the governments came to terms with the enemy and gave peace to the other side which was accepted by the world, 1790

Weight: 33.4 grams

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Pillnitz Declaration Commemorative Medal
(Pillnitzer Deklaration Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1791

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Pillnitz Declaration issued by Austria and Prussia agreeing to support Louis XVI against the French revolutionaries. This meeting was hosted by Saxony.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Saxony made Pillnitz Castle available as host for the meeting of the princes; the declaration was drawn up by Prussia and Austria, who committed themselves to France's Louis XVI. to stand by during the revolution.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines in the center of the medal on a plain field are the busts of Leopold II of Austria, Frederick Wilhelm II of Prussia and Frederick August E II elector of Saxony facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed **LEOP. II. FRID. WILH. REX PR. FRID. AVG. EL. SAX.** Translation: Leopold II Friedrich Wilhelm King Prussia Friedrich August Elector of Saxony. Below the busts at the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist **HOECKNER.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines in the center of the medal on a plain field is the image of Saxonian seated on the bank of the Elb River, holding a cornucopia in her left hand which is resting on a shield with the Saxon coat of arms. With her right hand she is pointing at Pillnitz Castle over which is a rising sun emitting rays. Above the scene is a banner on which is written **FELICITAS TEMPORVM.** Translation: Happy Times. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top is a two line inscription, as follows: **PILNIZII D. XXV. AVG. / MDCCXCI.** Translation: Pillnitz on 25, August, 1791.

Weight: 56.5 grams

Size: 52 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Karl Wilhelm Hoeckner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Pillnitz Treaty Commemorative Medal
(Pillnitzer Vertrag Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1791

Reason Issued: To commemorate the Pillnitz Treaty between Austria and Prussia agreeing to support Louis XVI against the French revolutionaries. This meeting was hosted by Saxony.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal on a plain field are the busts of Leopold II of Austria, Frederick Wilhelm II of Prussia and Frederick facing each other. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed **LEOPOLD II. U. FRIED. WILHELM II.** Translation: Leopold II and Friedrich Wilhelm II. Below the busts at the six o'clock position is a two line inscription that reads: **DIE. WEISEN / U. GUTIGSEN.** Translation: The wise and good. Below the inscription is the initial of the medalist: **R.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a laurel wreath tied at the bottom with a bow. Within the wreath in the center of the medal on a plain field is a nine line inscription with the last two lines separated from the rest by a raised horizontal line. The inscription reads: **UBERTRAFEN / IM BUNDE / ZU PILNITZ / DAS LETZTE / MEISTERSTÜCK / FRIEDRICHS / DES EINZIGEN / D. 23. AUGUST / 1791.** Translation: The Treaty of Pillnitz extended the previous masterpiece of Frederick on the 23rd of August 1791.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 42 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Zinc

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Christian Reisch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Archduke Karl Ludwig's Victories in Belgium Commemorative Medal
(Gedenkmedaille Erzherzog Karl Ludwigs Siege in Belgien)



Date Issued: 1793

Reason Issued: To commemorate the victories of Archduke Karl Ludwig in Belgium.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An octagonal medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal on a plain field are the bust of Archduke Karl Ludwig of Austria in armor facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the four o'clock position is inscribed **CAR. LUD. ARCH. AVST. BELG. PRAEF.** Translation: Karl Ludwig Archduke of Austria and Belgium Prefect.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim at the top of the medal is a laurel garland. At the bottom of the medal are crossed olive branch and palm frond. In the center of the medal in six lines is an inscription as follows: **FVVIS. / FVGATISQ. GALLIS. / BELGARVM. / CVM. PRINCIPE. SVO. / FORTVNA. REDVX. / MDCCXCIII.** Translation: The French forces and run away from Belgium and their princes fortunes are reduced in 1793.

Weight: 19.7 grams

Size: 34.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Honor Medal for English Cavalrymen
(Ehrenmedaille für Englische Kavalleristen)



Date Issued: 1794

Reason Issued: To commemorate the establishment of the Honor Medal for English Cavalrymen.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: There was a wearable presentation medal the establishment of which this table medal honors.

Obverse: The bust of Emperor Franz II, facing to the viewers right, with long flowing hair and a laurel wreath on his head. Above the bust is inscribed: **IMP. CAES. FRANCISCVS. II. P. F. AVG.** Translation: Emperor Franz II. the Pious, Fortunate, Sublime. Below the bust is the name of the medalist: **I. N. Wirt F.** (The F stands for fabrikat, (fabricated)).

Reverse: On a plain field above two crossed laurel boughs is a four line inscription: **FORTI. BRITANNO. / IN. EXERCITV. FOED. / AD CAMERACVM. / XXIV. APR. / MDCCXCIV.** Translation: The Brave Britons, in the Allied Army, near Chambray, on 24 April 1794. Below the inscription are two crossed laurel boughs.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 60 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Nepomuk Wurth also known as Johann Nepomuk Wirth

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Military Merit Medal for the Tyrolean Mobilization (Militärverdienstmedaille für das Tiroler Aufgebot)



Date Issued: August 12, 1796

Reason Issued: Issued by Emperor Franz II in 1796 to commemorate those Tyrolean's who took up arms and defended the Tyrol against the French when the emperor announced a mobilization on August 12, 1796

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This medal was also issued as a wearable medal.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines in the center of the medal on a plain field are the busts of Franz II of Austria facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **FRANCISCVS. II. D. G. IMP. S. A. H. B. R. COMES. TIROLIS.** Below the bust at the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist **I.N. WIRT. F.** The F stands for Fabrikat (fabricated).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines in the center of the medal on a plain field is a laurel wreath tied at the bottom with a ribbon. Within the wreath is a five line inscription as follows: **PRO. FIDE. / PRINCIPE. / ET. PATRIA. / FORTITER. PVGNANTI.** Translation: To the Heroic Faithful Soldiers Fighting for Prince and Fatherland. Around the edge of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is the following inscription: the **TIROLIS. AB. HOSTE. GALLO. VNDIQUE. PETITA.** Translation: Tyrol threatened on all sides by the French. At the six o'clock position near the edge of the medal is the following date: **MDCCXCVI.** Translation: 1796.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 40 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: None known

Designer: Johann Nepomuk Wirt

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Karl Ludwig Commemorative Medal
(Karl-Ludwig-Denkmünze)



Date Issued: 1798

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Victory over the French at the Rhine and the military reforms instituted by Archduke Karl Ludwig as Governor-general of Bohemia.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal on a plain field is the Archduke Karl Ludwig in armor and wearing a helmet facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed **CAR. LUD. AVSTR. BOHEM. SERVATOR**. Translation: Karl Ludwig Austrian and Bohemian defender. Below the bust is the name of the medalist **A. GUILLEMARD**. The F stands for Fabrikat (fabricated).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines in the center of the medal on a plain field is a laurel wreath tied at the bottom with a ribbon. Within the wreath is a five line inscription as follows: **PRO. FIDE. / PRINCIPE. / ET. PATRIA. / FORTITER. PVGNANTI**. Translation: To the Heroic Faithful Soldiers Fighting for Prince and Fatherland. Around the edge of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is the following inscription: the **TIROLIS. AB. HOSTE. GALLO.VNDIQUE. PETITA**. Translation: Tyrol threatened on all sides by the French. At the six o'clock position near the edge of the medal is the following date: **MDCCXCVI**. Translation: 1796.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 42 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Anton Guillemard

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Archduke Carl Medal for the Victory Near Stockach (Erzherzog Carl Medaille auf den Sieg bei Stockach)



Date Issued: 1799

Reason Issued: To reward those who took part in the victory over France near Stockach

Classes or Types: Two

- Gold Medal
- Silver Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Issued by Archduke Charles Duke of Teschen to commemorate the first Battle of Stockach between the Austrian and French armies which occurred on March 25, 1799 as part of the Wars of the Second Coalition.
- Also issued as a wearable medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Archduke Charles von Teschen facing to the viewers left, and wearing classic roman helmet with plume. Around the bust is inscribed **CAROLVVS ARCHID AVST**. Translation: Charles Archduke Austria. Below the bust is the name of the medalist: Baldenbach.

Reverse: A plain field with a raised rim is an image of a monument decorated with a trophy of arms consisting of swords, spears and a shield on which is perched an owl. At the top of the monument stands victory holding a wreath. On the monument is an inscription in three lines: **IX / CAL APRIL / MDCCXCIX**.

Around the edge of the medal is inscribed **VIRTUTE CONSILIO**. Translation: by virtue of the plan.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: Unknown
- Silver Medal: 26.2 grams

Size: 48.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold and 900 fine silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Peter Baldenbach

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Alliance with Russia Commemoration Medal
(Allianz mit Russland Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1799

Reason Issued: To Commemorate the alliance between the Holy Roman Empire and the Russia against Napoleonic France

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are the busts of Emperor Franz II and Tsar Paul I of Russia facing to the viewers right, with Franz in the foreground. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed **FRANCISCO II. ROMAN PAVLO. I RVTHEN. IMPERATORIBVS**. Translation: Franz II Roman Paul I Russian emperors. Below the bust is the name of the medalist: Baldenbach.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a 12 line inscription which reads **CI?. I/CC.XCIX / EVROPA / IN. SPEM. ERECTA / GALLIS. ITALIAE. DOMINATV / FORTITER. FELICITER. DEPVLSIS / CONSTANTIAM. CONCORDIAMOVE / PRINCIPVM. ARIA. SCEPTRIS / LEGIBVS. CVLTVM. AVCTORITATEM / OBSEQVIVM. REDDITVRAS / HVMANVM. TANDEM / GENVS. PACE / BEATVRAS**.

Weight: 26.3 grams

Size: 48.7 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Peter Baldenbach

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known

